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FINNISH PEOPLE AND RUSSIA NOW IN FULL ACCORD

Finns' Complete Freedom to Be Acknowledged — Germans Foster Socialists' Plans to Embarrass Russia From Within

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Speaking to the Finnish Diet, the Russian Minister of Justice, M. Kerenski, declared it was the intention of Russia to acknowledge and support complete freedom for Finland, adding that he felt sure the Finnish people would likewise do everything possible to assist Russia in the formation of the new democracy.

The Speaker of the Diet replied, affirming that in the future complete agreement would exist between both countries. Meanwhile a proclamation has been issued urging the people of Finland not to resort to violence. The message is a result of the forcible removal of certain officials appointed under the old régime.

Evidence that Germany is counting upon the difficulties experienced in Russia, owing to a change from autocracy to democracy is seen in an official report which declares that a number of Austrian officers and soldiers who have deserted state that Austrians and Germans hope that the various organizations in the interior of Russia which are at the moment obstructing the operations of the Provisional Government will bring about a state of anarchy throughout the country and demoralize the Russian Army.

An Austrian officer, a Gésérter, said also the German Chancellor had sent numerous German Socialists to Stockholm to interview representatives of the Russian Socialists and negotiate for a separate peace.

The report points out also that the Germans have not widely spread the news of the capture of the munition depots of Chervishchev on the Stokhod.

The same Austrian officer declares the German Social Democrats are working solidly with the Government, considering themselves Germans before everything else.

Russian-German Socialists Meet Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—According to various statements in German and Scandinavian papers, leading members of both German Socialist groups and Herr Ersberger, a prominent Roman Catholic deputy, traveled to Scandinavia last week with special Government passports and were joined by Dr. Adler and other

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The most important statement from the western theater of war today is the apparently comparatively insignificant one that the Belgians have penetrated Dixmude, and found the first two lines of German trenches unoccupied. Dixmude is almost the extremity of the German right which touches the sea just beyond, by Nieuport. If the Germans actually have retired here it means that they have realized that the Hindenburg line is crumbling, and that a further retirement upon a considerable scale is inevitable.

Meantime the tremendous German attacks along the Hindenburg line from Lons to St. Quentin indicate that the German general staff has decided that this line must be saved at any price, or that the British advance must be held up for a sufficient time to allow a retirement to one of the other prepared lines. If a retirement is in view, it is a positive waste of time to speculate as to what line it will be made, but the decision when known will afford some clew to the military strength of Germany, as calculated by the headquarters staff.

The British troops are now fighting in the suburbs of Lons, and together with the French troops, in the suburbs of St. Quentin. On Saturday last, as part of the plan to relieve the pressure on the Hindenburg line, or even to re-establish that line, a fierce but futile attack was made by the Germans on Monchy-le-Premier.

The third Bavarian division, Sir Douglas Haig's, was sent to carry that hill at all costs, an effort made necessary by the fact that it commands the surrounding country. The attempt utterly failed, the Germans being driven back.

Almost simultaneously a fierce attack by the Germans on Lagnicourt, a village two miles and a half north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, and roughly midway between those two places, was temporarily successful. Sir Douglas immediately, however, counterattacked in force, and drove the Germans out with considerable losses.

Early this morning the British attack was renewed along the whole line, Sir Douglas pushing steadily forward to the northwest of Lons, and simultaneously storming the village of Villers.

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RUSSIA NAMES NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—It is announced that the appointment of General Alexieff as commander-in-chief of the Russian Armies has been confirmed.

OPINIONS VARY IN SPAIN WITH REGARD TO WAR

Anxiety Increases in View of News From the Argentine—Conservative Press Continues Measures Against War

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The feeling of anxiety in Spain regarding the war situation is rapidly increasing in intensity, especially in view of the latest news from the Argentine, whose action and disposition are being watched with the closest interest and which are believed to influence the Government appreciably. It is interesting to note that the anti-war campaign is now apparently being initiated with vigor in the Conservative press. This is considered significant as indicating that the Ministry is moving towards Spanish participation in the war.

The *Heraldo de Madrid* remarks that Spain has no mission to accomplish and her intervention would not be in any way decisive. "We refused to follow the United States before," it says, "and why should we do so now? Let us continue neutral as before for the benefit of ourselves and others."

An interview with Señor Villanueva, former Foreign Minister, is also published in which he stated that if Spain intervened in the war it would be her ruin. He said also against such intervention that "we would rise from the King to the people, including the Army. The majority of politicians are for neutrality and so am I. Anything rather than the ruin of Spain."

It is nevertheless certain that this does not represent the view of responsible leaders of the country which is better indicated by the *Correspondencia de Espana* which says, "The hour is critical. Why should it be denied? Spain must appear before the world with all the prestige of her old traditions. The time has come for us to examine our consciences, discarding base passions and thinking only of the good of the country. It would be senseless not to recognize a reality, as if the facts did not indicate it in an inexorable manner."

There is no question that the feeling is fast growing among the people that Spanish prestige will suffer extremely if she does not make some bold move and the idea that participation would be her ruin is ridiculous in many quarters while, it is maintained, abstention would certainly be her ruin.

Public feeling is inflamed by the report of the captain of the torpedoed vessel San Fulgencio, who says the German submarine commander compelled him to carry to his ship the bombs with which she was sunk. The crew have taken the original course of delivering to the German Ambassador a strong protest on their own account against the sinking of their vessel.

The governmental protest and demand for indemnity has not been sent through the German Ambassador at Madrid, but is dispatched to the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, and the terms will not be published until it has been received by the German Government. It is argued that if Germany agrees to the indemnity she must then admit the illegality of her present mode of submarine warfare and stop it; while if she refuses the indemnity an extreme crisis will be precipitated.

NO CONFIRMATION AS TO M. TARDIEU

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With respect to the report that the French Government had appointed Capt. André Tardieu, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and former foreign editor of the *Temps*, as High Commissioner to the United States, the French Embassy declared today that nothing had been arranged so far.

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HUNGARIAN DIET IS PROROGUED TO STOP DISCUSSION

When House Insists on Talking Franchise Reform, Royal Assent Obtained to End Session

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—According to Austro-Hungarian and German papers, the last meeting of the Hungarian Diet was uproarious, the House refusing to discuss anything but franchise reform, while Count Tisza held to his refusal to consider the matter, and finally avoided a crisis by securing royal assent to the prorogation of the session.

The Berliner Tagblatt's Vienna correspondent states that the King assented only because Count Tisza's resignation might endanger the settlement of the Ausgleich, which is shortly to be concluded provisionally; but the formation of a coalition Government is now expected.

The King and Queen have arrived at Budapest and their train was joined at Pressburg by the Premier, who had an audience of the King during the remainder of the journey.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

General Alexieff

New commander-in-chief of Russian armies

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR CONFERENCE IS IMPROBABLE

Diplomatists See in Independent Action Taken by Several of the Republics an Estopel to Any Concurred Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Diplomatic missions here of leading South American republics had received no official indication up to Monday that a conference of South American countries for joint understanding and action in regard to the war was in contemplation, although the report has again come in press dispatches from the southern continent that the plan is again under consideration. It was proposed by Ecuador soon after the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare, but the idea did not receive backing from any of the

Mr. B. C. Powers.

Brazil and Bolivia have since broken with Argentina, Argentina has made a declaration of her stand, which is openly unneutral in its expression of sympathy for the action of the United States and, more lately, for that of Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Venezuela and Colombia have continued neutral.

The situation is now such that opinion here inclines to believe a joint conference of the South American republics is out of the question. Those countries which have taken their stand have committed themselves beyond the point for conference with other nations. It is considered here that there is now no conference possible unless the countries adhering to the neutral course should choose to have one, which is also considered quite impossible.

I don't believe that that will be the attitude of the law makers.

It is their disposition to secure only such money as may be absolutely necessary for the purposes of the Government and if the distribution of the burden is equitable then the earnings of the Steel Corporation this year should be very large.

Official verification has been received at the legation of Uruguay of the declaration of neutrality issued by

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HAMPDEN BILL ARGUED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

Atty.-Gen. Attwill Says Authority to Proceed in Civil Suit for Recovery From Savings Bank Trustees Is What He Wants

The Hampden Railroad controversy, six years old, its consequences and the wisdom of trying to recover for savings bank depositors some \$800,000 unfortunately invested was the subject before the Massachusetts House Ways and Means Committee today. The formal subject was the bill of Representative Frost of Somerville directing the Attorney-General to investigate the financing of the Hampden Railroad and to bring action if he were satisfied there were sufficient grounds.

Attorney-General Henry C. Attwill was called by the committee. He sketched the history of the enterprise in relation to its finances, mentioning facts already generally known. The essential fact brought out was that \$800,000 of the money of savings bank depositors was invested in securities of the Hampden Railroad Company, endorsed by the Hampden Investment Company, and that he thought that something wrong had been done.

The Attorney-General said the bill of Mr. Frost would be worthless to him. What he wants is authority to proceed in a civil suit for the recovery of the money from the savings bank trustees who are responsible for the investment. He was of the opinion that something would have to be done soon, otherwise the statute of limitations, six years intervening, would prevent prosecution of a civil suit.

Mr. Attwill raised the point that the law says savings bank investment in corporation securities must have substantial endorsement and he did not think the endorsement of the Hampden Railroad Company's notes by the Hampden Investment Company was a substantial endorsement, for the latter company had only \$7000 capital.

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SHIPPING BOARD OFFICIAL IN BOSTON

William H. Hand Jr., assistant on the United States Shipping Board and in charge of the construction of wooden vessels in New England, is in Boston today and will hold conferences with wooden shipbuilding concerns this afternoon in the Custom House. Mr. Hand visited Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, and other custom officials. Officials of the Newburyport Shipbuilding Company, a newly organized wooden ship concern, are to see Mr. Hand this afternoon and receive instructions concerning supplies and the particular part the new company is to take in the vast shipbuilding plans of the United States Government.

The yards of the Newburyport concern are expected to be ready for business by the first of next month. A committee of Newburyport men, in representing the Newburyport Business Men's Association is in Boston for the conference. Timber lands in Vermont and Maine have been secured to provide material for use in these yards and many master shipbuilders and merchants have been engaged for the work, it is said.

He endeavors to show that without the cooperation of all the people of

(Continued on page five, column three)

PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU HEAD ARRIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George Creel, newly appointed head of the Public Information Bureau, arrived in Washington today, conferred with newspaper men over operation of the new publicity policy and later met with Secretaries Lansing, Daniels and Baker.

He plans to make his headquarters in the State, War and Navy Building, where he will be in the center of news sources. Everything points to a policy exactly the reverse of the strict military censorship of Great Britain, which so dissatisfied the British public and press.

PRODUCERS ARE APPEALED TO IN NATION'S CRISIS

President Urges Enlistment of Men and Women in Every Industry—Service as Patriotic as That in Army or Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The supreme test of the Nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together."

These words form the climax of an appeal issued by the President to the 100,000,000 of his countrymen Sunday, and made public this morning. It is an appeal to the Nation to form itself into a service army, in which every man, woman and child of the United States may enlist and do his or her duty to the cause of the war for peace among nations as gallantly and as effectively as those who happen to wear the uniform of soldiers of the Republic.

The Senate this afternoon passed a resolution endorsing the appeal to the people of the United States issued by the President Sunday.

Declaring that the world's food supply is low, the President appeals to the farmers of the United States to produce abundant crops this year, and he tells them that in doing this they will be performing their full patriotic duty.

He urges that the need of increased crops is immediate, and his appeal comes at a time when, in a large part of the country, farmers are engaged in preparing their lands for the spring planting.

In his address to the Nation the President takes into account the activities of every citizen engaged in production. He appeals to miners, and shows how steel is needed for munitions here and abroad, and how coal must be produced in abundance to keep engines and machinery going. He declares, what is evident to every thinking man, that the industries, the farms, the shipyards, the mines and the factories must be made prolific and more efficient than ever, and must be more economically managed.

He endeavors to show that without the cooperation of all the people of

(Continued on page five, column three)

COMMITTEE IS IN BOSTON TO GREET ENVOYS

Balfour Party Is Expected to Reach Washington Within a Few Hours—Secrecy as to Movements of Visitors

It was reported to this newspaper today that the committee of welcome appointed to receive into the United States the Franco-British Commission, was in Boston. Their arrival was kept very quiet and absolutely no information concerning their movements was given out.

The committee consists of Third Assistant Secretary Long, representing the State Department; Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher and Commander D. F. Sellers, representing the Navy, and Col. Robert E. L. Michie, Lieut.-Col. Spencer Cosby and Capt. John G. Quekemeyer, representing the Army.

Along with this reported arrival in Boston of the reception committee, the report came from Washington that Mr. Balfour was expected there within a few hours. This led to the understanding in this city that the French and English members of the commission that is to meet in Washington for conference over the issues of the war were much nearer their destination than had been so far generally known, and that the reception committee would be able to welcome them arriving either by train from some Canadian point or else that they were expected to reach here within the day from the ocean route.

The entire matter of the arrivals was handled with such secrecy, however, that no definite statements of the movements of the commissioners was available up to the hour of going to press.

White House Ceremony

President Wilson to Receive Commissioners From Abroad

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first formal step in one of the most important international conferences of the great war will be taken Wednesday, when President Wilson will receive Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Minister of England, and members of the French commission, now en route to this country. Mr. Balfour and his party, together with the French commissioners—including former Premier Viviani and General Joffre, until recently commander-in-chief of the French armies—will be tendered a reception at the White House. This formality disposed of, questions which may control the destinies of nations will be taken up for discussion.

Balfour Party Due Soon

Enlistment Question to Come Up Early at War

ESPIONAGE BILL OPPOSED AS TOO DRASIC

Lawyers in Congress Believe
Strictures on the Press Are
Beyond Legislative Authority
Under the Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Administration's bill to prevent and punish espionage is to be reported in the Senate today, with numerous amendments made by the Judiciary Committee. Some of the provisions are declared certain to lead to a contest on the floor, especially an amendment materially restricting the freedom of the press. One amendment permits the Postmaster-General to prohibit the use of the mails to publications containing articles "of a seditious, anarchistic or treasonable character."

Opposition is directed chiefly against Subsection C, Section 2, which would punish by 10 years' imprisonment the publication of, or attempts to elicit, information regarding things military in violation of regulations to be made by the President. It is pointed out that these regulations, if wisely drawn, might obviate direct objections to the provision of the bill, but the fact that regulations still unknown are protected by a 10-year penal sentence is in itself the subject of much comment.

Senator Overman of North Carolina, chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Judiciary, said that there was no desire on the committee's part to cripple the press. On many parts of the bill, he said, the committee members were open to argument, and if objections presented in debate seemed reasonable the bill might be changed to meet the situation.

Such prominent lawyers of the committee as Senators Borah of Idaho, Cummings of Iowa, and Smith of Georgia are known to oppose the provision restricting or threatening the freedom of the press. It was pointed out that the provision to punish attempts to elicit information banned by presidential regulation might be applied by an angry official to legitimate inquiries regarding news addressed to responsible persons. The provision as drafted makes no exception in favor of such inquiries made with innocent intent.

It seemed that the usual secretiveness ordered by the committee regarding amendments to the bill was creating a bad impression even upon some members of the committee itself. A member of the committee, who had been ordered not to give out the amendments said that they were few and unimportant. But a member of the committee who had attended its sessions said that more than 100 amendments had been adopted. It is understood, however, that the offensive Subsection C remains in the language drafted by the Department of Justice.

"That provision," said Mr. Borah, "is more than an attack upon the liberties of the press. Even if the newspapers accepted it as a war measure, I doubt if it could be enforced. It is a provision that strikes at the fundamental rights of the whole people. Some senators seem to think that the Constitution is suspended in time of war. But that is absurd. The Constitution undoubtedly has some war powers that are latent in peace and which are active in war, but that does not mean that war suspends the Constitution itself."

The importance of the provision in this subsection of the bill is shown by reading the first amendment to the Constitution, which protects the freedom of the press. In one sentence that amendment prohibits the establishment of a State religion, and forbids curtailing religious liberty, liberty of the press, and the right of the people to speak freely and to petition the Government. If one can be set aside as a war measure, so could all the others; but nobody thinks that is possible."

The amendment to the Constitution referred to by Mr. Borah, reads as follows:

"Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Newspaper publishers who are members of the House are expected to point out the harmful effects of Subsection C of Section 2 of the Espionage Bill if the measure goes before the lower body in unamended form. Members of the House Judiciary Committee are now considering the bill, but probably will be guided to a considerable extent by the Senate attitude.

SUGAR FROM TREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—In a recent article contributed to the *Naturwissenschaften*, Prof. F. W. Reger, the Tharandt botanist, points out that there is a large reserve of sugar which has not yet been drawn upon in Germany; that obtained from the sap pumped up by the trees each spring. This sap, he writes, has long been turned to account by many peoples, particularly by those of North America, who were in the habit of obtaining some 400,000 hundred-weight of sugar from maple trees before the introduction of the cultivation of sugar beet. The American maple is not found in Germany, but the professor declares that the German variety produces almost as great a quantity of sugar. Indeed, they were used for that purpose for years during the continental blockade of the Napoleonic

wars, at which period it was found that every thousand trees yielded an average of from 100,000 to 300,000 liters of sugar water, from which 100 to 300 hundred-weight of sugar were obtained. In the year 1815, for instance, the estate of the Czernin family in Bohemia yielded 537 hundredweight of sugar and syrup, the cost of the former per pound ranging from 10 to 12 kreuzer. The only difficulty in thus obtaining sugar from the sap of trees, writes Professor Reger, is that a considerable quantity of liquid has to be left in the product, and that the sugar thus obtained cannot be kept for any great length of time. As to the economic aspect of the question, however, it has been established that the trees are not injured by the extraction of the sap provided the correct methods are employed in certain places, and only trees over 30 years old may be made use of.

CUBAN REBELS RAIDED UNITED STATES COLONY

Villages Destroyed and Inhabitants Fled to Manati—Roving Bands Spread Apprehension by Continued Attacks

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba—United States colonists in Cuba are suffering as a result of the Cuban revolution. Although the Cuban Government has succeeded in putting down the rebels, outrages still are being committed in sparsely settled parts of the island and Americans are often the victims. Because the American Government took the part of President Menocal against them the rebels are showing a disposition to retaliate on American citizens.

The United States colony of Galvis, Oriente, just across the border line from Camaguey Province, has been raided by rebels and 11 out of the 12 houses in the village destroyed. The colonists migrated to Manati. Rebels entered the home of Clarence W. Crosby of Zion City, Ill., at Galvis and announced that since the Americans are backing President Menocal they are the enemies of the rebels, and forced him and his children out, not permitting them to carry anything with them. Mr. Crosby succeeded in reaching Manati where he got passage for Havana.

At Bartle some 25 or 30 American families were, for weeks cut off from all communication with the outside world. A Mrs. Mulligan of New York, in describing the experience of the colonists there, declared that rebel bands of from five to ten men would enter the Americans' homes, turn everything upside down in a search for arms or food, threaten to burn the house, take the best saddle horses to be found, and go away, and the same day or the next another band would come and repeat the same performance. Mrs. Mulligan declared that finally they received word from Manati that American marines had landed there, and if they would go there they would be protected. A train was sent, guarded by marines, and many of those in the colony went to Manati.

At Manati the presence of the American marines kept the rebels away from the town itself, but any American who ventured outside of the town would be mistreated. The 12,000-acre ranch of J. F. Damon at Guaymo, Oriente, was destroyed by the rebels and 4500 head of cattle either killed or carried off. This estate was considered the finest American property in Oriente Province. D. F. Starker of Bartle had his property destroyed and was in personal danger from the rebels, as was also Edward Dailey of Youngstown, Ohio.

Letters received recently from the American colony at La Gloria, near Camaguey, said that the small colony of Palm City had suffered. The rebels burned all the American houses in this colony but spared all the German homes, letters state. It is understood that Colonel Pujol from Camaguey ordered more troops sent to La Gloria at once, as the colonists there are still in danger, in the outlying colonies especially.

Conditions in Oriente and in eastern Camaguey were reported to be serious owing to the fact that the rebels have been forced to divide into numerous small bands, and these bands have apparently had superior orders to damage all American property they can.

SCOTTISH POTATO PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The National Farmers Union has recently been reassured by the Food Controller on a point in the guaranteed minimum price for the 1917 potatoes which caused considerable uneasiness. In the order the minimum price was stated to be for "potatoes of the first quality." This definition the Farmers Union objected to as being too vague, and liable to misinterpretation, as the quality of potatoes varies with the soil they are grown on and so forth, and it strictly interpreted, it was pointed out, this might only include a very small proportion of the potatoes grown in Scotland. A considerable amount of correspondence has passed between the farmers and the controller on the subject, the former pointing out the disadvantages of the term "first quality" and pressing for the substitution of "all sound marketable potatoes." This definition the controller has now announced his intention of accepting, and he has notified the Farmers Union accordingly. Now that all doubts on this point have been cleared up it is confidently expected that a very largely increased acreage will be planted with potatoes.

GERARD SAYS WAR ALONE CAN END THE WAR

Neither Starvation Nor Revolt
Can Overthrow Rule of Prussianism, Former Ambassador
Insists in Speech

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, warned the people of the United States against the belief that "either starvation or revolution is going to end this war in our favor."

"The only thing," he said, "that will liberalize Germany will be evolution. As long as they are ruled by a few, as long as the military spirit prevails, there can be no security and no peace in the world."

Mr. Gerard said he had seen things in Germany which "might lead some of the people who still doubt a little in this country to change their minds." He then told of being directed by President Wilson to make a special effort while he was in Germany to obtain the return of the Belgians who had been seized and carried away from their country into Germany.

Cardinal Farley of New York, he said, also had complained bitterly of the treatment of the Belgians.

"When I spoke of Cardinal Farley to the German authorities and related what he had told me," Mr. Gerard said, "the only answer I received was, 'Why, that is because most of the Belgians are Catholics, and the Catholics always stick together.'"

Mr. Gerard said that at the time the Lusitania was sunk an official of the German Government in Berlin told him that the United States would not "dare to make any move" because there were 500,000 German reservists in America who would rise against this country.

"I told him something that you may have heard on another occasion about a lampost," declared the former Ambassador. "I told him something more practical. I said to him: 'Can you point to one single man with an American passport who is serving in your army?' There are thousands of men serving in the armies of the Allies of American citizenship. But point out to me one with an American passport who is in your army. If you can show me one, I will believe then that the German-Americans are with you."

Mr. Gerard referred to Sir Roger Casement's activities in Germany.

"I would like to have the Irish-Prussians go with me to the camp at Lübeck, where the Germans collected 2500 Irishmen and sent Sir Roger Casement to seduce them," said Mr. Gerard. "He did succeed in getting perhaps 30 to join the Germany army, but 2470 remained, as all Irishmen will, true to their oath and the flag they had sworn to serve."

"And I should like to ask this small band of Prussian-Irishmen whether they think they are going to come nearer to home rule for Ireland by supporting the autocracy of Prussia, or by getting behind President Woodrow Wilson, who is holding aloft the torch of liberty throughout the world?"

Prominent Democrats from all parts of the country attended the banquet, and among the speakers were United States Senators Ollie James of Kentucky and Key Pittman of Nevada and John W. Davis, Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice. Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, brought a message from the President.

STEAMER ORLEANS' ARRIVAL IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BORDEAUX, France—The arrival of the Orleans in Bordeaux Harbor was made the signal for a great manifestation of enthusiasm on the part of the inhabitants. Immediately it became known that the Orleans had cast an anchor, cheering crowds invaded the quays. A group of officials, surrounded by a host of reporters and photographers, were waiting to get on board. Among them was the prefect of the Gironde, M. Bascom; the commandant of the Eighteenth Region, General Maraball; the Mayor of Bordeaux, M. Gruet; the president of the Chamber of Commerce, M. Daniel Guestier, and M. Thamain, the head of the university. As soon as the gangway decked with flags had been secured, the officials boarded the Orleans, and were received by Captain Tucker, with whom were Mr. Bucklin, United States consul at Bordeaux, and M. Dodero, the director of the Oriental Navigation Company. The prefect congratulated the captain on his courageous action and on that of his American sailors, and welcomed him to France. Captain Tucker said that he did not know enough French to reply personally, but asked M. Dodero to express his thanks. The party having landed, Captain Tucker, accompanied by the French and American officials, and preceded by the Municipal Guards, crossed the town through streets lined by large crowds, who cheered Captain Tucker wildly and continuously. Before General Maraball's headquarters a piket presented arms, and as the procession entered the court of honor of the Hotel de Ville, the crowd, broke into the "Marseillaise," to the sounds of which Captain Tucker and his crew entered the building to partake of the luncheon given in their honor by the Bordeaux municipality. At dessert M. Gruet, the Mayor, in a speech referred to the pluck and significance of the action of the Americans in fighting the "Marseillaise," to the sounds of which Captain Tucker and his crew entered the building to partake of the luncheon given in their honor by the Bordeaux municipality. At dessert M. 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EVENTS DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD IN RUSSIA

Outline of Situation in Weeks Immediately Preceding Revolution Shows What Led to Overthrow of Autocratic Regime

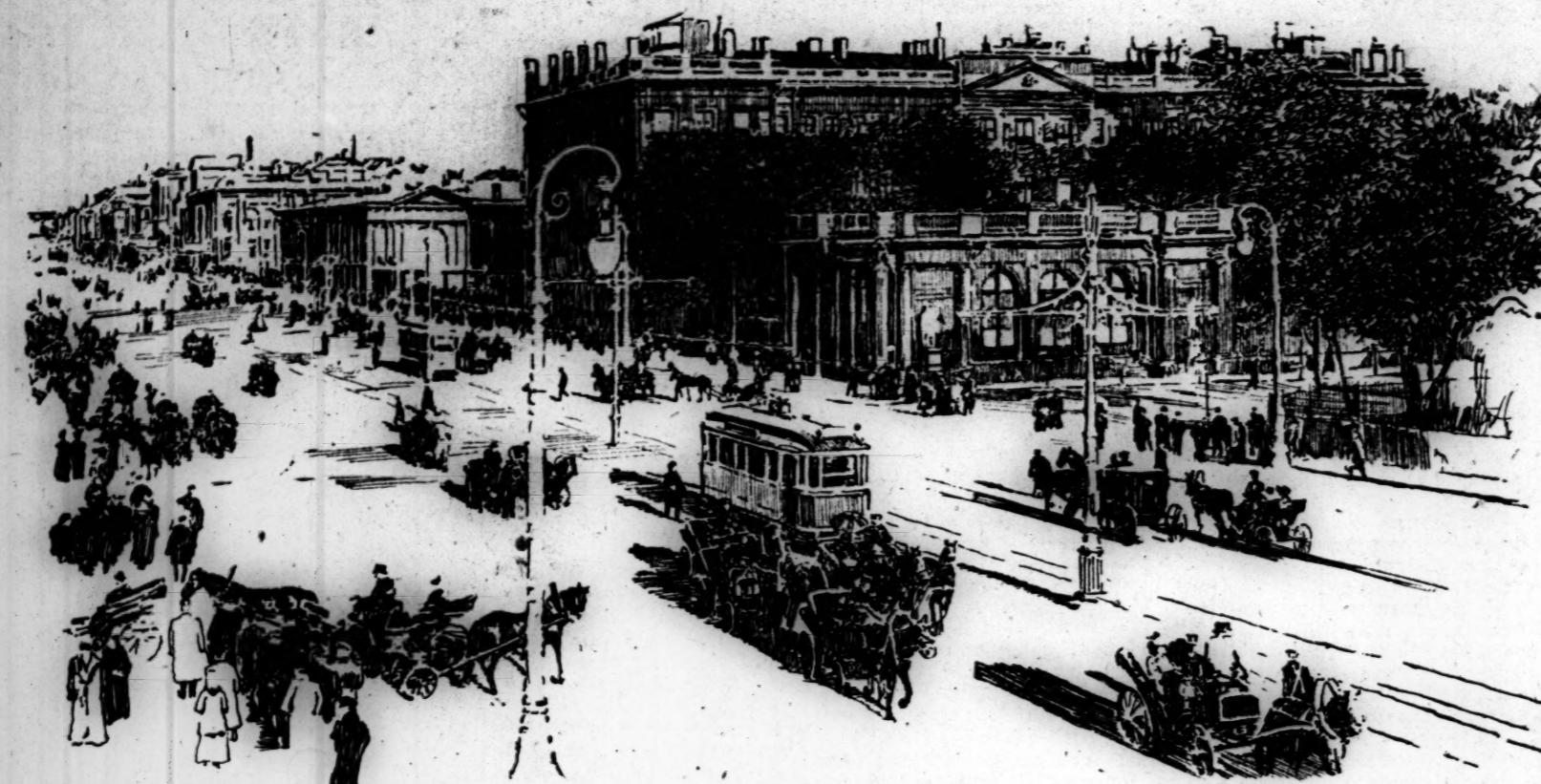
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PETROGRAD, Russia—Visitors to Petrograd in the days immediately preceding the revolution were surprised at the prevalence in every quarter of revolutionary sentiment. In a city where, they thought, to breathe the word treason was to insure rapid transit to Siberia, treason was on the lips of every one. Soldiers also freely talked of the coming overthrow of the reactionary Government. In fact one of the curious phases of this great historical event has been the blindness of the old régime to the feeling of the army, both of its rank and file and of its supreme leadership. It is now clear that careful students in the other capitals of the Entente were much more awake to the fact that the Russian army and the Russian people were a more solid block than were the Tsar and his advisers. This ignorance of the Tsar reaped, as the fruit of his complaisance in permitting every reactionary minister and official who fell from time to time before the storm of popular indignation—as for example M. Stuermer—to secure a post at court in close attendance on their Majesties. The old régime both closed their eyes to and failed to see the obvious, and they naturally communicated their own blindness to their master.

There was never a revolution in the history of the world that the revolutionaries strove more to avoid and the ruling caste more to precipitate. The long story of mismanagement and corruption which finally condemned the bureaucracy in the eyes of the people closed with a deliberate effort extending over many weeks to provoke a popular rising. This rising it was hoped to crush with an ease impossible at a later date, and it was also hoped that the opportunity might be taken to withdraw from the war.

It has already been explained in these columns that the economic factor was one of the most powerful in bringing to a head the popular discontent with the bureaucracy which had been growing for years. The basis of the bureaucracy's mismanagement of the food supply question was the lack of railways and the inadequacy of the rolling stock. No real effort was, however, made to remedy this as the war progressed. On the contrary what railway resources there were were grossly mismanaged. Regulations suited only to peace time were continued. Perishable luxuries continued to have precedence on the railways. Train upon train hurried into Petrograd with flowers from the Crimea when the people were crying out for bread. In the organization of food, apart from the railway difficulty, there was culpable incompetence and ill will from the very outset of the war. The Government's methods of open buying for the army raised prices to such an extent that requisitioning was resorted to. This again was so grossly mismanaged that supplies simply disappeared into thin air.

Various other methods, including fixed prices, eased the situation and secured the army's needs, hitherto met fitfully or not at all, but left the cupboards of the civil population quite bare. Then the local governors, under orders from the civil authorities, forbade the export of food supplies beyond the frontiers to which their authority extended. This meant that in the agricultural provinces there might be more than sufficient food for all at reasonable prices, while in provinces right alongside and in the great cities there would be starvation. It also meant in practice corruption, smuggling and competition between the needs of the army and the people. It meant in practice the evolution of a new profession of "pushers" who, by the distribution of bribes at an extravagant commission, would see that a private customer's wagons were "pushed" on from place to place, taking precedence of other wagons that might be in the way. The effect of competition between conflicting "pushers" in raising the cost of transport may be imagined, and a good deal of the high prices in the cities could be traced to this cause, as the "pusher" gradually became all powerful. It was in such ways that the extraordinary situation was produced of starvation in a land flowing with milk and honey, of grain rotting in one district while in another not many miles distant the people called in vain for bread.

On the one hand then, in Russia, there was the bureaucracy, already so loathed by the people that a revolution was daily awaited by students of Russian affairs throughout the summer of 1914. In the bright blaze of a world war the incompetence and reactionism of this bureaucracy were made still more apparent to the Russian people in the matter of supplying the soldiers with equipment, munitions and food supplies, in caring for the wounded and in providing for the needs of the civil population. On the other hand there was the people. In the ranks of the new Russia of industry and commerce there was an enormous amount of business ability and energy. Among the people there was patriotism and determination. With the breakdown of the bureaucratic machine the Russian people rose to the occasion, and there was worked out the remarkable organization which, in face of terrific difficulties,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Sport & General

Nevsky Prospekt, Petrograd

BRITAIN TAKES STEPS TO SOLVE FOOD PROBLEMS

Government Officials Are Now Dealing With Potato Question—Glasgow Protests Against Holding Back of Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is questionable if, outside Ireland, potatoes have ever occupied more public attention than they do today, since the time they were first introduced into England.

The plain fact is that, according to an estimate made by Mr. J. Dennis, Director of Potato Supplies under the Ministry of Food, the existing stock of potatoes in Great Britain amounts only to 600,000 tons; 55 per cent of which are seed; 20 or 25 per cent alone being available for civilian consumption, while the remainder are reserved for the use of the army. From these figures it has been calculated that if the quantity of potatoes still remaining in the country are distributed over the whole population it will only give an allowance of one-half pound a head per week for 15 weeks. As it is, in some of the largest English markets, business is now at a standstill, the stocks, with the exception of those required for seed, being exhausted. Consequently there seems nothing to be done but to wait until the spring potatoes begin to come upon the market from the Channel Islands and elsewhere.

Potatoless days have been urged upon those who can afford substitutes, in order to increase the quantity available for the poor. But even where this is done, as there is no special means of distribution, it is hardly calculated to help matters to any appreciable extent. A proposal has also been made that the Food Controller should take over remaining stocks, with a view to frustrating any schemes of hoarding by those anxious to reap the advantage of the higher price to be paid for potatoes later on. Captain Bathurst, however, has stated that the Food Controller sees no sufficient reason for introducing a ration system in regard to potatoes, and does not intend to take any action.

In Scotland the vexed question of potatoes has led in Glasgow to a public demonstration to protest against the holding back of supplies. The demonstrators, mostly respectable working women, many with babies in arms and small children by their sides, paraded the streets bearing banners, demanding amongst other things, to know if the food supply of the people was being held up for profit. They finally marched to the City Chambers, where a council meeting was in progress and requested that a deputation should be received. Upon the motion that the deputation should be received being put to a vote, the majority of the council voted against it. This caused considerable feeling and a noisy scene ensued, which ended in the public gallery being cleared and four of the councilors being suspended. Upon leaving the City Chambers, the suspended members joined the demonstrators, who were still awaiting the admittance of the deputation outside the building, and the party adjourned to a nearby street where a meeting was held. The speakers advised the women to hold another big demonstration on the day of the next council meeting, and the following resolution was adopted:

That in view of the shortage of po-

ARMY QUESTION IN POLAND VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—According to a semi-official report to the German press, a lecture on the Polish Army was given recently in Warsaw by Colonel Berbecki, a close associate of Brigadier Piluski, and at present Chief-of-Staff at the headquarters of the Polish legions.

The lecturer is described as having placed the question of the formation of a Polish Army in an entirely new light, and as having quoted figures whose magnitude evoked complete astonishment. He maintained that by the end of April it would already be possible to put an army of 60,000 men in the field, and that by the end of September this would have undoubtedly swelled to a force of 300,000. Colonel Berbecki also undertook to refute those who are opposed to the employment of the legions as the nucleus for the new army. He pointed out, for instance, that of those Polish officers who have commanded a regiment, a brigade or an army group during the present war, the Polish Legion possesses 24, and the other military organizations in Poland only two. Similarly that of those officers who have commanded a company or a battalion the legion possesses 157, and the remaining organizations 20; while the proportion is 800 compared with 70 with regard to transport officers, and 11,800 compared with 600 with regard to noncommissioned officers.

Thereby they hoped to achieve simultaneously two objects, first, to crush the liberal movement, before it became too strong to be crushed, and second, to provide an excuse for getting out of the war. The reactionary bureaucracy was now convinced that the interests of the two autocracies of Russia and Germany were similar and that to overthrow the latter was to endanger the former. Every effort was made to provoke the people of Petrograd to revolt, by forbidding the meeting of the Union of Zemstvos and towns and ordering the Zemstvos to hand over the food they had collected to the local governors, by postponing the meeting of the Duma, by the entirely uncalled-for arrest of the workers' delegates on the industrial committee concerned with the output of munitions, by the method of agents provocateurs who incited workmen to make demonstrations in the street, alleging that they were acting on behalf of M. Millukov, and finally by the

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PROTEST ISSUED BY TAX LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA

Objection Made to Use of Its Funds by "Small Group" Under Name of Great Adventure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In a statement just issued to the Single Taxers of America by the Equity Tax League of California, an organization which represents all organized Single Taxers

of the State, the California Single Tax situation is explained at length and protest is made against the use of funds of the National Single Tax League in support of a movement sponsored by a small group operating under the name of the Great Adventure.

The group working under the name of the Great Adventure came into notice at the time of the California election in 1916, when it placed upon the ballot a so-called Single Tax amendment to the constitution. Inasmuch as this proposed amendment exempted public service corporations from taxation, and for other reasons, Single Tax-leaders of the movement in California.

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NEW SOURCES OF TAXATION FOR WAR REVENUES

Secretary McAdoo Submits Proposals for Raising Half of Sum Estimated as Required Aside From Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Largely increased income and excess profits taxes are contemplated by the Administration as part of a plan for raising \$1,807,250,000, or one-half of the estimated first year's cost of the war, in proposals submitted to Congress by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

It is also proposed to tax many imports now on the free list, and to place stamp taxes on liquor, amusements, sugar, coffee, tobacco, soft drinks, freight and passenger transportation receipts, and on automobiles. The other half of the cost is to be provided by \$2,000,000,000 of the bonds authorized by the War Revenue Bill, passed on Saturday by the House, which is expected to pass the Senate this week. All of the data is sent to Congress for its consideration and without recommendations from the Treasury.

Probably the most far-reaching proposal concerns income taxes. The secretary estimates that a 50 per cent increase on both individuals and corporations for 1918, collectible next June, would yield \$165,000,000 more.

For 1917 he points out that to lower the income tax exemption from \$3,000 to \$1,500 for unmarried persons, from \$4,000 to \$2,000 for married persons, to leave the normal tax rate at 2 per cent, but to raise the super tax materially, would make the law produce \$340,000,000 additional in June, 1918, without changing the corporation tax. The highest rate on supertaxes under the plan outlined would be 40 per cent of all incomes over \$1,000,000.

Increases in the excess profits tax, both by making the present rate applicable to the calendar year of 1916 and applying new increases next year, he thinks, would raise \$226,000,000 this year and \$200,000,000 additional next year.

Consideration of the proposals will begin immediately in the Ways and Means Committee. A bill probably will be reported by it within two weeks. The revised arrangement of supertaxes on incomes as outlined would be:

Income of \$3,000 to \$4,000, 1 per cent; \$4,000-\$5,000, 2 per cent; \$5,000-\$10,000, 5 per cent; \$10,000-\$20,000, 7 per cent; \$20,000-\$40,000, 8 per cent; \$40,000-\$60,000, 10 per cent; \$60,000-\$80,000, 12 per cent; \$80,000-\$100,000, 15 per cent; \$100,000-\$150,000, 20 per cent; \$150,000-\$200,000, 25 per cent; \$200,000-\$1,000,000, 33 1/3 per cent; \$1,000,000 and over, 40 per cent.

Proposed revenue from passenger transportation receipts is estimated on the basis of "1 per cent on each 25-cent fare or fraction thereof, within the United States, but no taxes on fares not in excess of 25 cents." Freight transportation, it is estimated, would yield \$100,000,000 at 1 per cent on each 25 cents or fraction thereof of each freight bill.

Proposed annual assessment on automobile, auto trucks and motorcycles would be based on their selling prices as follows: Not more than \$500, \$1; between \$500 and \$750, \$2; \$750 and \$1,000, \$3; \$1,000 and \$1,500, \$5; \$1,500 and \$2,000, \$7, and more than \$2,000, \$10. A stamp tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents, or fraction thereof, on admission tickets to theaters, baseball games and other places of amusement, and a tax of 5 per cent on the wholesale cost of all musical instruments, or parts, are proposed.

Ships for Army Service

Coast and Geodetic Survey Equipment May Be Transferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Many ships and valuable stations and equipment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, will be transferred to the service and jurisdiction of the War Department in case of a national emergency, according to the terms of a bill which Representative Padgett has introduced in the House of Representatives. The bill provides for the transfer of vessels, equipment, stations and personnel to army service. The measure comes before the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Employees Protected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States civil service employees will not be losers if they enlist to fight for their country, when bills which have been presented in Congress have passed. There will be practically no opposition to these bills, leaders assert.

It is provided that such employees, while they are at war, shall receive the same salaries as before, less such amounts as they are paid through the branch of the service in which they enlist. Upon their return they shall be reinstated in the same or better positions.

ALCOHOL FOR POWDER SUPPLY

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Kessler of the Distillers' Securities Company says at present the United States is producing 30,000,000 gallons of alcohol annually, and that this is sufficient for all Government requirements for smokeless powder.

WARNING OF WAR MISTAKES MADE BY JOHN BARRETT

Pan-American Union Director Discusses Lessons to Be Learned in Britain and France

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union discussed unofficially before a gathering of diplomats, officials and other interested persons at the Pan-American Building last night some of the urgent practical lessons in war-making to be learned by the United States from the experience of England and France. His conclusions were based on his two months' visit to those countries. He said in part:

"The first great impression one now gains in England and France is that of cooperation or 'team play' everywhere evident, from the relations between the governments themselves, down to those between the humblest laborer and the captain of industry. The second condition that stands out is that of the extraordinary organization and system which characterized everything that is being done. Everybody is working under a major plan and superior authority. A mighty chart could almost trace out what each person is doing for the national service."

"The third influence making for the success of those nations is their splendid efficiency now inspiring all classes of effort—the industrial worker in the factory as well as the soldier in the firing line; the shop girl at the counter as well as the society girl in the hospital, the messenger boy and the business manager, the 'Tommy' and the general. The fourth fact that looms large is the all-important part women of every class are playing in many lines of undertaking and responsibility."

"The fifth influence that means great things for these countries at the present time is the unstinted and sincere popular support of the legal limitations on consumption of food and on the use and sales of intoxicating liquors. The sixth but not the least war characteristic that has a dominating influence today on the situation in England and France is the absolute intolerance of any act or utterance which can be construed as a sign of disloyalty to the cause of the nations at war. At first both England and France were greatly hampered by the voices of men and women whose criticism bordered on profane ground."

"The seventh and last point is the mighty lesson England and France can teach us as to the military and naval preparedness—including universal military service. How any intelligent man or woman can see with his or her own eyes or hear from the leaders what England and France went through in the first year of the war and still stand against such adequate military and naval preparedness is beyond the comprehension of those who know the facts."

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS OIL LAND FRAUDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To recover oil lands in the San Joaquin Valley, California, worth more than \$35,000,000 and of great value for naval fuel, an investigation begins here today in the Federal suit against 13 California corporations and L. D. McMurtry, a mining promoter.

Prior to Sept. 27, 1909, grants were made to persons on the condition that they would diligently prosecute work leading to the discovery of oil. On that date, President Taft withdrew all of the lands on which no oil had been found. But on June 25, 1910, Congress passed the Pickett act, which gave occupants the right to hold their grants if they could prove that they were industrially pursuing the search for oil.

After a careful investigation by Government agents it was asserted that the present defendants had only erected skeleton shacks to convey the impression that they were trying to locate oil. The defendant companies are Standard Oil, Union Oil, Associated Oil, J. M. McLeod, Midway Gas, United Oil, California Midway Oil, the 32 Oil, General Petroleum Oil, Consolidated Mutual Oil, Southern California Gas and the Columbus Midway Oil.

It is charged that McMurtry obtained powers of attorney from many persons in the East who had never taken any part in the development of the lands. Having control, McMurtry, it is said, sold out practically all of his interest, either directly or indirectly to the defendant concerns.

GEN. GOETHALS ASKS MONEY FOR SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Major General Goethals, who has arrived in Washington to take charge of the shipping board, will make formal application today for incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia of a \$50,000,000 company to build vessels to break the German submarine blockade. He has already started work upon the task assigned to him by President Wilson, a fleet of 1,000 or more wooden vessels for this purpose. At the outset the shipping board will own all stock in the new corporation and Major-General Goethals will be head.

GERMAN LINE AGENTS RESIGN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company here since 1881, announce that owing to the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany, they have severed their connection with the German Line. Charles von Helmolt announced that he would look after the North German Lloyd interests here.

WAR FINANCE BILL COMES UP BEFORE SENATE

Administration Measure for \$5,000,000,000 in Bonds and \$2,000,000,000 in Treasury Notes to Be Debated Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Soon after the Senate met at noon today the Administration War Financing Bill, carrying \$7,000,000,000 in bonds and treasury certificates, was formally received from the House of Representatives. Senator Simmons of the Finance Committee stated that he would call the measure up Tuesday for consideration and anticipates its passage before the day is over.

Only three minor amendments were added to the bill as it came from the House. One amendment proposed by Secretary McAdoo was adopted. It provides that the money from the sale of bonds may be deposited in non-member banks of the Federal Reserve, also trust companies.

Another amendment expressly provides that the treasury certificates are exempt from taxation. A small change in the title was the only other amendment.

The words "and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war" were inserted.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts announced that he intended to offer an amendment to the bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 20-year serial bonds. As passed by the House the bill leaves the character of the bonds to the discretion of the Secretary. Under the Senate plan one-twentieth of the issue would be retained for 20 years.

When a vote on the Finance Bill was reached, shortly after 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the House, 339 Representatives voted for the bill, while none opposed it. Thus was the greatest war budget ever carried in a single measure by any legislative body passed.

Amendments, which in the last hours of debate came thick and fast, were as quickly discarded, with the exception of several minor ones intended to perfect the language of the measure. Two of those presented by Representatives Mondell and Lenroot made certain that the loans to the Allies, contemplated in the measure, must not be made after the war has ceased, and that loans will be made only to such nations as are actively fighting Germany.

A committee amendment reducing the appropriation carried by the bill for the purpose of paying the expenses of floating the titanic bond issue from \$12,000,000 to \$7,000,000, was also adopted.

As the measure goes to the Senate, therefore, it now provides for a \$5,000,000,000 bond issue, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be used to extend the credit of European nations who are fighting Germany; and a \$2,000,000,000 Treasury loan on noncirculating certificates, with \$7,000,000 to be used to "pay all necessary expenses."

Appropriation Approved

Conference Report on \$100,000,000 Fund for President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A conference report approving an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be spent by President Wilson at his discretion for the national defense was passed by the Senate and placed before the House this afternoon.

The appropriation, which was passed in the Senate as an amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation Bill which originated in the House, is in addition to all other money available to the Chief Executive. When the bill with its Senate amendments was reported back to the House the latter body disagreed and demanded conference on this and other amendments.

Leaders in the House were confident that no serious objection to the conference report, which was unanimously accepted by the Senate, would be offered in the House.

Deficiency Bill Ready

Measure May Be Passed and Sent to President Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agreement on the provisions of the General Deficiency Bill, carrying \$163,800,000, having been reached by conference committee of Senate and House, the measure is expected to reach the President today for signature. Other measures now in conference include the Army Appropriation Bill of \$278,000,000, the Military Academy Bill of more than \$1,000,000, and the Sundry Civil Bill.

Weeks Urges Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts intends to press for enactment his resolution for the establishment of a joint congressional committee to cooperate with the executive department in the conduct of the war with Germany. He has asked the Rules Committee for an early hearing. The committee would comprise six members of both houses of Congress, and would be similar to a committee created at the start of the Civil War. The Senator characterizes his proposal as "simply a mobilization of the political power of the country."

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR CONFERENCE IS IMPROBABLE

(Continued from page one)

Uruguay, but in doing so Uruguay recognizes the justice of the attitude of the United States and entertains the same views as Brazil as to the submarine warfare, with an expression of sympathy for that northern neighbor who has just broken with Germany.

Brazil Takes Ships

Intimation That She May Send 200,000 Soldiers to Europe

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Marine forces are taking possession of the German merchant vessels in Brazilian harbors to the accompaniment of manifestations of popular approval of the step. The belief is said to exist in naval circles that an inspection of the vessels will reveal some sabotage.

The Minister of Marine, in an interview, on the question of coal supply, declared he was convinced that the friendly relations existing between Brazil and the United States would insure Brazil such coal supplies as she might need at present and in the future.

The newspaper *O Imparcial* interprets the rupture of relations with Germany and the seizure of the interned ships as premonitory symptoms of a state of war. In this connection it sees the eventuality of sending to Europe a contingent of 200,000 men which would be formed exclusively of infantry. Brazil, it asserts, could easily organize such a contingent.

Peace in Costa Rica

Recognition by the United States Is Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among South American diplomats the conviction

is gaining ground that Costa Rica should be accorded recognition by the United States. That the United States has any present intention of doing so, no one believes, although all reports are that the new Costa Rican Government has been accepted in peace and order, that the former Minister of War, Gen. Federico Tinoco, who deposed the former President, Gonzales, and took charge of the Government, has been legally elected at a free election and declared President by a legally chosen Constituent Assembly.

A leading South American diplomat stated to a representative of this bureau that, in his opinion, recognition should be given and that persistence in not giving it might indicate an intention upon the part of the United States to intervene for the reinstatement of the former President, Gonzales.

Recognition of Costa Rica by the United States, it is stated, would be followed by recognition by leading South American countries which feel that they should allow the United States to act first.

Legation Attacked

Anti-German Disturbances in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The German legation and consulate here have been attacked by a mob, as have the newspapers *Deutsche La Plata*, *Zeitung* and *La Union*. The windows of the buildings were broken. The police dispersed the manifestants, making numerous arrests. The editor of the German newspaper was wounded, as were several of the demonstrators. The latter demanded war with Germany.

Uruguay Still Neutral

She Endorses United States' Course Toward Germany

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—In expressing sympathy with the United States, in answer to the communication from Washington announcing the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, the Government of Uruguay, in its note points out that when Germany announced her decision to carry on unrestricted submarine warfare the American republics, Uruguay included, individually protested, reserving their right to act should their rights be attacked.

"As this has not yet occurred with Uruguay," says the note, "she has decided to maintain her neutrality, but recognizes that the steps taken by the United States are perfectly justifiable and deserve our sympathy and moral approval."

Indorsement by Paraguay

ASUNCION, Paraguay—The Paraguayan Government in reply to the recent note of the United States says that it recognizes profoundly that Germany's military actions, which are opposed to the principles of the right of neutrals, forced the United States to resort to arms to reestablish order and rehabilitate those rights. It expresses sincere sympathy with the Government and people of the United States.

BOSTON POST OFFICE CLERKS

Patriotic selections by an orchestra, salute to the flag and a resolution to support President Wilson in any course he may pursue, were features of the installation of officers by the Boston Post Office Clerks Association yesterday afternoon. S. J. Rigby of Fall River, chairman of the National Mutual Aid Association, was installation officer, with John J. Fitzgerald of Lynn, State president, and Charles J. Dunleavy of Brockton, State secretary, as assistants. These officers were installed: President, John J. Sheehan; vice-president, John W. Glacken; secretary, Charles R. Almon; financial secretary, John W. Brogan; treasurer, George A. Sullivan; directors, Frank Bennett, P. F. Connolly, Charles J. Canavan, F. J. O'Flaherty, John W. Brogan and Thomas F. Gardner.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

Recently elected officers of the Business Women's Club were greeted at the clubhouse on Bowdoin Street yesterday. In the receiving line were Miss Lois L. Howe, president; Mrs. Robert A. Woods and Mrs. F. S. Root, vice-presidents; Miss Bertha M. Howland, treasurer; Miss Blanche L. Goell, secretary; Miss Maude R. Kendrick, Miss Emma J. Puffer, Miss M. Louise Swain, Miss Grace H. Parker, Miss Ethel G. Day and Miss Eleanor Manning, of the directors.

SIXTH REGIMENT MEMBERS READY FOR GUARD DUTY

Col. Warren E. Sweetser and the Companies Under Him Have Reported to Colonel Logan and Await Their Assignments

Col. Warren E. Sweetser and men of the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., ordered to report to Col. Edward L. Logan of the Ninth Regiment by the Department of the East have done so and are today preparing for active guard duty somewhere in Massachusetts. Some companies of the Sixth are already on guard duty in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and other companies expect to leave their armories tomorrow under orders from Colonel Logan.

Assignment of the Sixth Regiment to Colonel Logan's command came Sunday night and was the result of his request for more troops in order to guard points in eastern Massachusetts for which there is need. Eleven companies of the Sixth Regiment, not yet on active duty, are concentrated at Wakefield, Fitchburg and Lowell. An effort will be made to assign these companies, as far as possible, to duty near their home armories.

Turks living in Quincy were subject to visit and search yesterday by a detachment of members of Company I, Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., and a quantity of firearms of various kinds was confiscated. Shots were fired on one or two occasions last week in Quincy's Little Turkey, and, although investigations were made then, the guilty person or persons was not apprehended. Whatever revolvers, shotguns and rifles were previously in the possession of members of the settlement are now thought to be in the hands of the authorities.

Naval Architecture.

Ten Weeks' Course to Be Started at Institute of Technology

A ten weeks' course in naval architecture will start next week at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the speedy adaption of students of other forms of engineering to naval drafting work under the supervision of C. H. Peabody, head of this department at Tech. Students at the institute formerly taking this course have already been placed in Navy and private shipbuilding yards since the war with Germany was officially announced, and the demand for others is so great, it is said, that many are expected to take this intensive training.

Professor Peabody outlines the special course in this way. "To qualify men to take such positions in navy yards or in shipbuilding yards the department of naval architecture and marine engineering at Tech will establish an interim course of instruction beginning April 23 and closing June 30. Lectures will be given in theoretical naval architecture and in ship construction and instruction will be given in the drawing room in ship design and construction. This course is open to seniors in the engineering courses of the institute on recommendation of the heads of departments."

Students in mechanical and electrical engineering are expected to respond to this call for service and Professor Peabody has addressed these classes already on the new work. This intensive course will include two hours a day of lectures, five hours of drawing and three hours of preparation.

Carmen Raise Flags

Patriotic Meetings Held in Many Massachusetts Cities and Towns

Members of Carmen's Union, No. 539, held a flag raising at each end of a parade in Cambridge today, and were reviewed by Mayor Rockwood and other city officials between the two ceremonies. The flags were raised at Bennett Street and River Street car barns, with Michael E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools, as the speaker at Bennett Street, and at River Street a list that included Mayor Rockwood, Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated; William D. Thompson, president of the Carmen's Union; Patrick H. Jennings, president of the Boston C. L. U.; Sergt. John P. Murphy of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G.; James H. Vahey and Edward J. Dunphy, president of the Cambridge City Council.

Patriotic meetings were held in many places Sunday. "The longer universal training is delayed," said Maj. Thomas Q. Ashburn of Ft. Banks at a rally in Winthrop, "the longer this war will last. If you offer yourself as a sacrifice, be an asset to the country. One trained man is worth no less than five untrained men."

Manned men should stay at home instead of enlisting, under present conditions, former Adjt.-Gen. Gardner C. Pearson told the Men's Brotherhood in the Shawmut Congregational Church, North End. Italians filled Fenway Hall to overflowing yesterday to pledge their allegiance to the United States. Some difficulty was experienced at the beginning of the meeting because objection was made to having Italian flags placed in the platform. The superintendent of the building said that none but United States flags were allowed on the platform; but he was overruled, and both Italian and United States flags were placed there. Major Curley, who came later to make a short speech, said he saw no reason why the Italian flag should not fly side by side with the United States flag.

Foreign-born residents of Cambridge showed their loyalty to the United States by attending a patriotic

meeting at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. last night. About 400 were present. Many churches had flag raisings yesterday, and many patriotic sermons were preached following a request from the Committee on Public Safety to observe the day as "Patriotic Sunday."

Mass meetings, flag raisings or parades alone or in combination were held yesterday in Hanover, Lexington, Franklin, Bridgewater and Whitman.

Articles of comfort and necessity for sailors at the Chelsea Naval Hospital will be furnished by the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Department Navy League of the United States, according to an announcement by Mrs. Gardner Hall, chairman of the auxiliary. Contributions to the Navy League fund announced last night bring the total up to \$1015.01.

Evening drills for girls will be begun by the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness, April 26. These drills will include calisthenics and military work, and will be similar to the ones now being held in the day time. The object of the drills is to get groups of girls who belong to the society together once a week for purposes of developing an esprit de corps.

Preparations have been completed for a preparedness rally tomorrow evening in the Somerville High School auditorium. Mayor Z. E. Cliff of Somerville and Sinclair Kennedy of Boston will speak. Boy scouts, girl scouts and college students from Tufts and Jackson colleges have been invited to be present as well as all citizens of Somerville.

State Guard Plans

Adjt.-Gen. Ames Hopeful That Force of 15,000 Men Will Be Raised

The numerical strength of the new State Guard of Massachusetts, now being organized under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames of Lowell, will go as high as the patriotism and willingness of Massachusetts citizens to serve warrants, according to Brigadier-General Ames. Applications for the formation of units, already tentatively made, indicate that the guard will include at least 10,000 or 12,000 men, and he is hopeful that it will be able to fully equip perhaps as many as 15,000 men.

It is likely that the State will be able to secure guns for even more men than that, but it is probable that in the matter of uniforms and drill balls, local communities in some instances will have to bear a share of the expense.

In a community where there is no State armory available wants to raise a unit of the State Guard it will necessarily have to provide a drill hall suitable for training purposes and the storage of equipment, according to Brigadier-General Ames, and when the State has reached its limit of expenditures for this branch of the military service there will be an opportunity for patriotic citizens in all probability to contribute something for the purchase of uniforms and the like if additional units of the State Guard are to be organized.

The State Guard will have the regular Army uniform and equipment, except that they will have a distinctive cord on the campaign hat and the collar insignia will be new device.

Watertown Men Transferred

Two of Col. T. C. Dickson's officers at Watertown Arsenal received orders today transferring them to other points.

Their places, as far as inspection

and supervision of manufacturing processes go, will have to be filled with civilians. Maj. H. L. Morse, who has been in charge of the detachment of guards at the arsenal, has been transferred to the United States Arsenal at Benicia, Cal., and Capt. C. L. Coles goes to Washington, D. C., to the office of the chief of ordnance. These transfers leave Colonel Dickson with only two duty officers and four student officers.

More laborers, machinists and blacksmiths are needed at the arsenal to finish the work now in process of completion there and to enable the arsenal to handle the large amount of new work that is expected at any time. Workmen at the Navy Yard or any private plant making munitions for the Government will not be allowed to transfer to the arsenal, according to a ruling recently received from Wash-

TURKISH CABINET DIVIDED OVER UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department is without official reports in substantiation of the morning report that the Turkish Government is to seize the Scorpion, the United States vessel at Constantinople. In some quarters, however, no surprise would be felt if the Turkish Government should take this action, as the situation is known to be most delicate at this moment.

The Turkish Cabinet is divided, and word is awaited as to what action will be taken with reference to relations with the United States. Ambassador Elkus has difficulty in communicating with his Government.

Part of the Cabinet is understood to be in favor of a break with the United States while another faction, led by the Grand Vizier, Talat Bey, is in favor of independent action and opposed to dictation from Germany with respect to Turkish foreign affairs. It is considered that if the report concerning the Scorpion is true it would indicate that the Grand Vizier's faction has lost and that a break with the United States would follow. It is no secret that the action taken by Austria was the result of orders from Berlin, and the same forced action is being sought in Constantinople by Germany.

All reports from Turkish sources since the break with Germany have been that the Turkish Government desires to retain the friendship of the United States.

PRODUCERS ARE APPEALED TO IN NATION'S CRISIS

(Continued from page one)

the United States the work of the Army and the Navy will be futile, as the United States absolutely must produce the foods and the equipment for the fighting forces of the Allies and for the peoples of those nations. The text of the appeal is as follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen: The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

"We are rapidly putting our Navy upon an effective war footing, and are about to create and equip a great Army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully, we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice, it involves.

"These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting, the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be able to fully equip perhaps as many as 15,000 men.

"It is likely that the State will be able to secure guns for even more men than that, but it is probable that in the matter of uniforms and drill balls, local communities in some instances will have to bear a share of the expense.

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ington.

can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, upon a great scale, to feed the Nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

"The Government of the United States and the governments of the several states stand ready to cooperate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the Nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it.

"This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture, or the products of our mills and factories: the eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the Nation's life, and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power.

"To the merchant let me suggest the motto, 'small profits and quick service,' and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom.

"The places of those that go down must be supplied, and supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does; the world of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the Nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process, and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

"Let me suggest also that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that the housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the Nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the Nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes, and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies, that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the Nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON."

Redfield Makes Appeal

Asks Cooperation in Increasing Volume of Crops

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From the Department of Commerce, over the signature of Secretary Redfield, there has been issued an appeal to commercial organizations in the United States upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international, service army, a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the Nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the Nation as the men under fire.

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms:

"The supreme need of our own Nation and of the nations with which we are cooperating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international, service army, a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the Nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the Nation as the men under fire.

"The Department of Agriculture is conducting a campaign to increase crops and to conserve food supplies that will be available. Through their organizations the commercial associa-

tions throughout the United States are in position to further this campaign most effectively. In every community there should be formed a committee on the production of foodstuffs, and the assistance of women's clubs and other organizations should be obtained in furthering this work.

"There is no ground for alarm if each does his or her part, but the facts of the situation must be fully realized and the situation met in effective fashion if we are to escape hardships that will be felt next winter by the entire population of the country. The production of food supplies and the efficient cultivation of the soil and the careful use of every food supply is an act of patriotism. Every man, woman, and child can and should do his or her part in this helpful work."

"As a stimulus to the movement for intensive gardening the Department of Agriculture has prepared for free distribution a complete manual for gardeners. Thousands of copies have been printed, and as many more as the demand requires will be turned out later. The department will mail a copy to any person requesting it. The booklet explains the methods of garden plotting, choice of crops, preparation of soil, cultivation, and irrigation, and there are many illustrations.

Federal Food Power

Control of Production and Distribution Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Authority to take over and conduct the business of marketing foodstuffs in the United States, and almost unlimited power in regulating the production of foodstuffs, will be given the Federal Government by legislation which will soon be presented to Congress on behalf of the Department of Agriculture.

"Representative Leifer, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, planned the immediate introduction of such measures in a conference with Secretary Houston late Saturday.

"The contemplated legislation will be very comprehensive and far-reaching. The seriousness with which the agricultural department views the food situation is reflected in the plan, and many leaders in Congress favor a prompt assumption by the Government of direct control in production, distribution and marketing.

"Actual conscription of men and boys into an agricultural army is another emergency measure which is receiving consideration from these leaders.

UNITED STATES TO PROTECT ITS WAGE EARNERS

Secretary Daniels Announces That Standards Are to Be Maintained in the Factories

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels announced last night that the Navy Department had adopted the policy of the maintenance of the protective standards for wage-earners who serve their country in the factories and workshops under the pressure of war.

"In reply to an inquiry from Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, who is president of the American Association of Labor Legislation, Secretary Daniels, disclosing the policy adopted by his department, said:

"National effectiveness is now our paramount desire and duty. Labor strength and efficiency should be conserved. All the resources of the nation

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

last, a little more than a mile south-east of Hargicourt, and less than two miles from the Cambrai-St. Quentin Road, south of le Catelet.

That the Germans are preparing it necessary to evacuate both Lens and St. Quentin seems obvious, and the surrender of the coal fields and factories of the first, to say nothing of the loss of the last, would be so vast that they are manifestly straining every nerve to avert the disaster.

In the mid-east, General Maude is making steady, if somewhat slow progress, owing to the enormous distances to be covered without railways. By a successful maneuver he has, however, succeeded in outflanking the Turks at Deltawah, some 45 miles north of Bagdad, and compelling them to retreat after sustaining heavy losses.

New British Gains

Significance of Advances on the Western Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The week-end reports from the front show the high tension activity which the Arras battle initiated a week ago as still continuing over the whole British advancing line. The chief center of interest is momentarily shifted to the northernmost end of the fighting front in the vicinity of Lens, where fierce encounters have been experienced.

The Christian Science Monitor representative, who visited this part of the line just 11 months ago, well remembers viewing from a neighboring eminence the whole of this portion of the battlefield where the particular features of Double Crassier, with the various fuses mentioned in the communiqué, could be plainly seen. The whole terrain is dotted and studded with enormous slag heaps and pits which make military operations exceedingly difficult.

It is little wonder that the British have been held up in this neighborhood for so long, and the fact that progress is at last being made is significant of the high pitch of efficiency and the resources of the British army, for by nothing less than a terrific preponderance in weight of metal is any advance under such conditions as exist in the German defences possible.

With the seizure of Vimy station, La Chauvrière and the German positions on Fosse No. 6 with Buquet mill, between Givenchy-en-Gohelle and Angres mentioned in Saturday morning's communiqué, the British threat to Lens becomes serious and the capture in this region of four eight-inch howitzers from the Germans indicates the swiftness of the British advance.

With the capture of Lévin on Saturday morning and Cité St. Pierre to the northwest of Lens, on the same afternoon, and a further advance eastward of these places on Sunday morning it becomes plain that the capture of Lens by the British cannot much longer be avoided.

Further along the British line to the south of la Scarpe, the Germans employing strong reserves counterattacked repeatedly all Saturday, but everywhere the British troops maintained their positions and, the communiqué states, inflicted serious losses on the Germans.

As the British advance at this point was practically the deepest in the whole of the Arras battle, it must be inferred that the British have succeeded in very rapidly bringing up artillery to support so effectively their advanced infantry lines. Near St. Quentin, Fayet suburb was captured on Friday night and during the following day the British continued their advance south and eastward to within a few hundred yards of St. Quentin and also captured Grécourt at the point of the bayonet, three miles to the northward. Here the German resistance was stubborn and in the course of counterattacks, which were broken by British artillery, they suffered heavily and in addition lost over 400 prisoners.

Early Sunday morning, the Germans launched a formidable attack over a six-mile front astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road against the new British positions from Hermies to Noreuil, accompanied by a heavy bombardment. The British were again successful in repelling this attack, except at Lagnicourt, where after heavy fighting the Germans gained a foothold. A British counterattack, however, immediately expelled the Germans, who, retiring under artillery fire, again suffered heavily, leaving over 300 prisoners in British hands and some 1500 German casualties were subsequently counted in front of the British positions.

All reports pay tribute to the services rendered by British airmen who succeeded in dropping large quantities of explosives at various strategic points behind the German lines and in some cases repeating previous tactics of firing in the course of a low swoop on German troops in motion behind the lines as well as their usual cooperation with British guns.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Repulse of more British attacks was announced in today's German official statement.

The British were repulsed along the northern bank of the Scarpe and northeast of Croisselle, the War Office declared. "They were also driven back at Lagnicourt and Bourcival."

The German communication issued by the War Office last evening, says: "There has been an artillery battle along the Aisne and in the western sector of Champagne, which at inter-

vals increased to the greatest violence. The fighting continues."

There has been lively fighting north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

Yesterday afternoon's official statement reads:

On the Arras battlefield, as the result of the removal of our line north of La Scarpe, only minor engagements occurred, in which our opponents suffered heavy losses. From La Scarpe lowlands to the Arras-Cambrai railway violent fighting occurred yesterday morning. British divisions in heavy masses attacked repeatedly, but were always repulsed with sanguinary losses. In addition to these British sacrifices a counter thrust by our troops resulted in the capture of 300 prisoners and 20 machine guns.

In aerial activity in the Artois, the Aisne, the Champagne and the Vosges regions the French, the British and the Americans lost 17 machines during the air fighting. Two were shot down from the ground and two captive balloons were destroyed.

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In aerial activity in the Artois

ELEVATED ASKS THE PRIVILEGE OF CUTTING OUT LINES

Public Service Board Permission to Abolish Two Routes Is Sought by Officials

Following out the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, made last week, that improvement in service could be made by turning back cars on certain routes and discontinuing others, the Boston Elevated Railway Company today petitioned the commission for authority to discontinue the line between Field's Corner carhouse and the Dorchester Street Transfer Station in South Boston and also the Harvard Square-Park Street Subway-Cottage Farm line.

The Field's Corner to Dorchester Street, South Boston Transfer Station line, which travels by way of Dorchester Avenue and Dorchester Street, is described by President Matthew C. Brush in a letter to the commission as "one which provides through service between certain points for the convenience of a relatively small number of people."

"Such passengers have the opportunity of making the journey over the same route by the use of transfer privileges which now exist at Andrew Square," Mr. Brush says, "and we feel that the continuance of the through line is not necessary."

Referring to the Cottage Farm line, President Brush proposes that if permission is given to discontinue it there could be substituted an adequate short line service between Harvard Square and Cottage Farm Bridge.

"This line is not required to perform local service in Boylston Street," President Brush writes, "such service being provided by the Chestnut Hill line, on which semi-convertible cars are run. Additional service has been provided on this line. The operation of the present line to Park Street subway causes more or less irregularity so that the best possible service is not provided to patrons in the districts served by the line."

BRITISH SHIPPING TO BE REQUISITIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, today confirmed the report that the British Government has requisitioned all shipping under the British flag at blue book rates. This order, Mr. Franklin stated, is to become effective beginning with the arrival of vessels which left their port of departure on or before March 21.

Mr. Franklin stated that the new order will apply to approximately 90 per cent of the entire tonnage of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Naturally, as the rates of the British Government referred to above, are lower than those now being obtained, earnings of the Marine Company, he said, would be depressed. He was not in a position, however, to make any estimate of the probable effect on revenues.

NATURALIZATION RUSH IN U. S. COURT

Applicants for naturalization papers at the Federal Building in Boston today exceeded all previous records, in the estimation of officials longest connected with the issuance of papers to new citizens. During the session in the United States District Court for naturalization work Judge Morton admitted 98 former subjects of 10 nations to full citizenship in the United States.

At one time during the morning two long files of applicants and sponsors, numbering more than 450 persons in all, crowded the court room and adjoining corridors where the final papers were being issued on the third floor. The number of applicants for first and second papers on the fourth floor was estimated to be as large as the number applying for final papers. The oldest employees at the Federal Building stated that they had never seen so many persons desirous of becoming citizens in the building at one time as today.

BREAD BILL INVESTIGATION

Members of the Boston Central Labor Union have voted to ask Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney of Suffolk County, to investigate the charges which they say have been made against both the proponents and the opponents of the "Pure Bread Bill" which was under consideration in the Legislature last week. This action was taken at a meeting of the union in the Wells Memorial Building, and in addition to voting to request an investigation the executive board of the union was instructed to arrange a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall at which persons interested in the bill which was introduced in the Legislature in behalf of the Boston Central Labor Union will be given an opportunity to tell what they know about the measure and the circumstances connected with its consideration. Edward F. Grady was yesterday installed as the new president of the Central Labor Union, together with the other new officers.

COLLEGE GARDEN WORK ASKED

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Application has been made to the faculty by a number of the students at Vassar College for permission to remain at the college during the summer vacation for the purpose of working on the farm, which supplies the institution with vegetables and dairy products. The young women say that they desire no pay for their work and that they desire to do it merely to obtain the practical knowledge as well as to release the male workers for other war service.

HAMDEN BILL ARGUED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

(Continued from page one)

The personnel of the two corporations was identical.

The latter company had no business but to finance the former. It took all the stock of the Hampden railroad, \$1,400,444—and indorsed the paper of the railroad. Bankers feared there was not sufficient security and \$200,000 was added.

Mr. Attwill said his complaint was about the \$200,000 and he thought it ought to be recovered. There had been indictments in Middlesex county but they were not pressed last fall. The bank commissioner did not act in the case.

Attorney-General Attwill agreed with the presumption of Mr. Young of the committee that it was not proper for the committee to assume that the Attorney-General had been derelict and needed prodding. Replying to Mr. Lomasney of Boston, Mr. Attwill said the Bank Commissioner never asked his opinion of the case. He could find out the details of the suit which was not pressed last fall if the committee desired. He wanted the right to proceed with a civil suit if criminality should develop. There is law enough already for proceeding against it. He held that the bill before the committee could be re-drafted so as to give him the desired power.

Then the opposition to the bill was called and Henry Parkman, representing the Provident Institution for Savings and also the savings banks in general, protested against an investigation in this case, saying that under present business conditions it might make depositors uneasy and such a consequence would be highly unfortunate for the banks. He did not wish to go into details. He said that his bank did not have a dollar of the Hampden securities and he did not know of a bank that did.

The banks which took them believed they were legal investments and the Bank Commissioner never said they were not.

Francis A. Shove, treasurer of the Malden Savings Bank, took the same ground as Mr. Parkman against further agitation of the subject now. His bank had none of the Hampden paper and he knew none had. But no other Attorney-General ever held the opinion of Mr. Attwill. It would be highly unfortunate for the banks to have two officials to supervise them, the Bank Commissioner and the Attorney-General. Either would be acceptable, but not both.

Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General and counsel for the Hampden Railroad Corporation, opposed the bill saying that it would take away some of the proper powers of the savings bank commissioner and confer them on the Attorney-General. He asked the committee to consider that the present Attorney-General did not request such legislation as the bill aims to enact and that the Attorney-General denies all connection with it.

"It is time that rumors of invalidity in the organization and administration of the Hampden Railroad were dispelled and dispelled," declared Mr. Parker. "Every step in the organization and administration of that corporation has the recorded approval of this Commonwealth. The road is the creature of the law of this State, and to pass a bill, so unnecessary, a bill without a sponsor, would be unwise."

BANKERS WANT MINIMUM PRICE GUARANTEED

North Dakota Convention Would Have Farmers Protected From Loss by Over-Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—The financial resources of the Nation will back the farmers of the Northwest in planting a big acreage this spring as this section's contribution in an effort at restoring the Nation's foodstuffs supplies.

George Rich, chairman of Minneapolis District Reserve Bank, addressing a conference of 100 bankers, declared that the Government's financial institutions stood ready to supply the necessary finances to handle the work.

The bankers adopted resolutions urging upon the Federal Government the necessity for guaranteeing a minimum price for staple farm products, to the end that over-production would not send prices to such a low point that farmers would be subjected to heavy losses. The resolutions also approve the industrial army plan, whereby the Government would enlist recruits for farm labor, because the Northwest's greatest problem will be that of harvesting the crops.

Further resolutions ask amendments to the homestead laws which will permit use in farm labor to apply on commutation of homestead proofs, just as time spent in military service is permitted to apply on commutation. Active propaganda work for increasing the Northwest's crop of staple products will be continued by the executive committee, of which Wesley McDowell Marion is president.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This country must not allow its school system or child-protective laws to be broken down during the war time, according to Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, says the Post. Mr. Lovejoy calls attention to the increase in juvenile delinquency in England and Germany since the war began. He quotes Cecil Leeson, an English expert on the subject, as saying: "Had we set out with the deliberate intention of manufacturing juvenile delinquents, could we have done it in any more certain way?"

MR. BRYAN OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page one)

The personnel of the two corporations was identical.

The latter company had no business but to finance the former. It took all

the stock of the Hampden railroad, \$1,400,444—and indorsed the paper of the railroad. Bankers feared there was not sufficient security and \$200,000 was added.

Mr. Attwill said his complaint was about the \$200,000 and he thought it ought to be recovered. There had been indictments in Middlesex county but they were not pressed last fall. The bank commissioner did not act in the case.

Attorney-General Attwill agreed with the presumption of Mr. Young of the committee that it was not proper for the committee to assume that the Attorney-General had been derelict and needed prodding. Replying to Mr. Lomasney of Boston, Mr. Attwill said the Bank Commissioner never asked his opinion of the case. He could find out the details of the suit which was not pressed last fall if the committee desired. He wanted the right to proceed with a civil suit if criminality should develop. There is law enough already for proceeding against it. He held that the bill before the committee could be re-drafted so as to give him the desired power.

Then the opposition to the bill was called and Henry Parkman, representing the Provident Institution for Savings and also the savings banks in general, protested against an investigation in this case, saying that under present business conditions it might make depositors uneasy and such a consequence would be highly unfortunate for the banks. He did not wish to go into details. He said that his bank did not have a dollar of the Hampden securities and he did not know of a bank that did.

The banks which took them believed they were legal investments and the Bank Commissioner never said they were not.

Francis A. Shove, treasurer of the Malden Savings Bank, took the same ground as Mr. Parkman against further agitation of the subject now. His bank had none of the Hampden paper and he knew none had. But no other Attorney-General ever held the opinion of Mr. Attwill. It would be highly unfortunate for the banks to have two officials to supervise them, the Bank Commissioner and the Attorney-General. Either would be acceptable, but not both.

Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General and counsel for the Hampden Railroad Corporation, opposed the bill saying that it would take away some of the proper powers of the savings bank commissioner and confer them on the Attorney-General. He asked the committee to consider that the present Attorney-General did not request such legislation as the bill aims to enact and that the Attorney-General denies all connection with it.

"It is time that rumors of invalidity in the organization and administration of the Hampden Railroad were dispelled and dispelled," declared Mr. Parker. "Every step in the organization and administration of that corporation has the recorded approval of this Commonwealth. The road is the creature of the law of this State, and to pass a bill, so unnecessary, a bill without a sponsor, would be unwise."

RECRUITING PROGRESSING

Recruiting for service in the various branches of the United States Army and Navy is progressing at a rapid rate in Boston today. The crowd of applicants at the Army station was particularly large, and it was with difficulty that the officers in charge handled the stream of young men who wanted to enlist. Eight recruits were sent this morning to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., in addition to 13 sent yesterday.

Two Canadian soldiers just returned to St. John, N. B., from active service overseas, telephoned the Marine Corps recruiting station this morning offering their services as aid in getting enlistments. Six substations in Greater Boston will be opened by the Marine Corps tomorrow. These stations will act as information bureaus for the Marine Corps, and will be in charge of sergeants or women volunteers. Applications of former marines for re-enlistment are coming in in satisfactory numbers.

Fifteen men enlisted at the Navy recruiting station this morning as compared with 18 for all day yesterday. Lewis Hewitt, a printer, offered this morning to print 20,000 posters for Navy recruiting purposes free of charge.

Volunteer Farm Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative McCormick of Illinois is to introduce into the House a bill providing for a volunteer army for increasing agricultural production similar to that recently proposed by the University of Illinois. Men above military age, others unable to pass military examinations and those under military age will be used by the Government on both private and public farms.

LOS ANGELES HOME GARDENS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Fully 1250 persons have cultivated vacant lots in the campaign to reduce the cost of living by home raising of vegetables, according to the report of T. P. Lamb, secretary of the Home Garden Committee, says the Tribune. That 139 persons have been supplied with potato seed, upon promise to pay back the loan when they harvest their crop from vacant lot gardens, and that 250 persons have been provided with free garden seeds, and that the number of home gardens planted this year as the result of the campaign of the Home Garden Committee is fully 3000 greater than last year, was the estimate of the secretary of the committee.

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U. S. STEEL HEAD TELLS POSITION OF HIS CONCERN

(Continued from page one)

The total product of the mills of the United States. We have no desire nor disposition to increase that percentage so that we could be justly accused of endeavoring to secure a monopoly.

In reply to a question from a stockholder Judge Gary said that the total taxes of the corporation this year would be between \$60,000,000 and \$65,000,000.

In response to another question, he said that the products of the corporation sold to the Government would probably be not more than one twentieth of the total. He also said that all of the contracts on the books may be canceled.

All motions proposed were unanimously approved and the five directors nominated were reelected.

The meeting adjourned at 1:25 P. M.

CITY AND STATE OFFICIALS CONFER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One hundred mayors, city and state officials of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut at the Waldorf this afternoon planned a permanent organization for the wartime purpose of simplifying marketing problems and eliminating waste.

Borough President Marks made a plea for simpler dinner menus, eliminating courses which are wasted.

"I do not care to discuss any question before Congress," Mr. Bryan said, "but whatever the Government says is right I shall support it to the utmost. I am heartily in sympathy with this effort to conserve food by not allowing the bread supply to be shortened in order to lengthen the supply of alcohol."

Mr. Bryan conferred with various executive departments to gather such information as the Government wishes disseminated among the people to encourage enlistment. After his visit to the White House he gave this statement to newspaper men:

"I called upon the President to pay my respects and confirm my telegram sent the day that the state of war was declared to exist. I do not care to discuss any question before Congress. Whatever the Government does is right, and I shall support it to the utmost. I take it for granted that the people will unitedly support any action taken by the Government in war. The Government speaks for the whole country and there should be no division, no dissent."

"I have number of speaking dates, made before this situation arose. They can be canceled at any time my services are needed by the Government. These meetings, however, will give me the opportunity to bring before the audiences I address the part that the citizen can play in support of the Government. I am collecting now from Government sources such information as they desire spread and shall use that information both in my speeches and my paper."

Mr. Bryan will confer with Secretary Houston as to what he can do in "farm recruiting." He will speak tonight at Lehighton, Pa., Saturday at Shamokin, Pa., and later at Ithaca, N. Y.

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WAR ROAD WORK OFFERED

PORLTAND, Me.—The State Highway Commission, through its chief engineer, Paul D. Sargent of Augusta, has offered the War Department the entire machinery and equipment for road building of the department and all to be found in the State for the purpose of building military roads, says the Express-Advertiser.

CUBAN MEREL CAPTURED

HAVANA, Cuba (Monday)—General Eduardo Guzman, a member of the Cuban Congress and one of the most important of the surviving leaders in the recent rebellion, was captured at Jaragua, near Havana, and brought to Cabana fortress today. His command, it was stated, was entirely dispersed.

EQUAL PAY BILL DEFEATED

The Massachusetts House today rejected, by a roll call vote of 182 to 81, the bill providing for the payment of equal salaries to men and women teachers in the public schools of Boston and elsewhere. The bill was introduced by Senator Edward F. Grady, a member of the House.

COLLEGE GARDEN WORK ASKED

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Application has been made to the faculty by a number of the students at Vassar College for permission to remain at the college during the summer vacation for the purpose of working on the farm, which supplies the institution with vegetables and dairy products. The young women say that they desire no pay for their work and that they desire to do it merely to obtain the practical knowledge as well as to release the male workers for other war service.

TEACHERS URGED TO SERVE NATION WITH PEACE IDEALS

(Continued from page one)

more, that it will be abund

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Charters were issued in the past week to the following Massachusetts corporations:

A. E. Taxi Company, Springfield—Capital, \$40,000; president, William C. Avery; treasurer, Daniel D. Neulen; clerk, Henry C. Cook, Springfield.

C. E. Perry Company, Inc., Boston—Capital, \$10,000; president, Charles L. Moore; Boston; and clerk, Parke D. Pierce, Boston.

Kurk's Press Company, Boston—Capital, \$50,000; president, John C. Kelly, Boston; treasurer, James S. Fender, Malden; clerk, Richard Darby, Everett.

The L. S. Brown Charcoal Company, Springfield—Capital, \$30,000; president, Louis S. Brown, Springfield; vice-president and treasurer, Philip H. Remington, Springfield; clerk, Almon E. Hemington, Springfield.

Josephine S. Smith, Inc., Springfield—Machinery; capital, \$10,000; president and treasurer, Josephine S. Smith, Springfield; clerk, Edwin S. Gardner, Springfield.

Numer Street Garage Company, Boston—Capital, \$25,000; president, Jacob Racich, New York; treasurer and clerk, Matthew Racich, Boston.

Canton Engineering Company, Canton—Capital, \$50,000; president and treasurer, Charles V. Reynolds, Canton; clerk, Edward B. Reynolds.

Moody's Bridge Garage Company, Lowell—Capital, \$10,000; president, Albert B. Anderson, West Roxbury; treasurer, Nils T. Kjellstrom, Roslindale; clerk, Alfred E. Sweet, Newton.

McCreary & Wood Inc., Fall River—Hardware; capital, \$20,000; president, John A. McCreary, Fall River; treasurer and clerk, Frank E. Sibley Jr., New York; clerk, Bruce Wyman, Newton.

Horrigan & Doe Co., Boston—Wholesale meat dealers; capital, \$50,000; president, John H. Horrigan, Boston; treasurer and clerk, Joseph B. Jacobs, Brooklyn.

H. L. Lusk Co., Inc., Boston—Furs; capital, \$10,000; president, Max G. Lusk, Chelsea; treasurer, Harry Lisker, Boston; clerk, Samuel Cohen, Boston.

G. Wilkes Smith, Inc., Boston—Dry goods; capital, \$10,000; president and clerk, Owen Goldsmith, Brooklyn; treasurer, George W. Smith, Brooklyn.

Colby Motor Car Company, Lawrence—Capital, \$10,000; president and treasurer, W. H. Colby; clerk, Helen F. Loschke, Methuen.

K. R. Charlton, Inc., Holyoke—Automobiles; capital, \$25,000; president and treasurer, Kenneth H. Charlton, Holyoke; clerk, Patrick J. Garvey, Holyoke.

Midway & Prentiss, Inc., Worcester—Iron and steel; capital, \$25,000; president, Henry F. Prentiss, Worcester; treasurer, Robert L. Prentiss, Worcester; clerk, Edna R. West, Worcester.

Universal Motor Truck Company, Boston—Capital, \$10,000; treasurer, A. Ingaham Bicknell, Lexington; clerk, M. Esther Shorey, Arlington.

Sunnyvale Land Company, Boston—Capital, \$10,000; president, George A. Nutt, Somerville; treasurer and clerk, Helen V. Demorue, Boston.

D. F. Sullivan, Inc., Fall River—Shoes; capital, \$25,000; president and treasurer, Daniel F. Sullivan, Fall River; clerk, Daniel J. Sullivan, Fall River.

Bay State Shoe Company, Chelsea—Capital, \$10,000; president, Joseph Rubin, Chelsea; treasurer, William Ring, Chelsea; clerk, Meyer Katz, Saline.

Thibert Manufacturing Company, Worcester—Automobiles; capital, \$50,000; president and treasurer, Napoleon R. Thibert, Worcester; clerk, George A. Reed, Worcester.

The Associated Service Corporation, New Bedford—Chemical and engineering house; capital, \$10,000; president, Everett H. Hinckley, New Bedford; treasurer and clerk, Norman M. Pauli, Fairhaven.

City Realty Company, Pittsfield—Capital, \$20,000; president, Hiriam B. Wellington, Pittsfield; treasurer, H. Calvin Ford, Pittsfield; clerk, Frederick Kahl, Pittsfield.

F. S. Williams Manufacturing Company, Bridgewater—Lumber; capital, \$15,000; president and clerk, Franklin S. Williams, Bridgewater; treasurer, Clinton V. Sanders, Taunton.

Cummings Button Works, Boston—Capital, \$50,000; president, Henry H. Cummings, Newton; treasurer, Irving C. Deacon, Malden; clerk, Harvey L. Butwell, Malden.

Allen Hall Company, Boston—Household furnishings; capital, \$75,000; president, Walter B. Allen, Worcester; treasurer, and clerk, Everett H. Hall, Reading.

Manchester Calculating Company, Boston—Capital, \$4500; president, Frank H. Manchester, Cambridge; treasurer and clerk, Alice V. LaMarchant, Cambridge.

Consolidated Rubber Company, Cambridge—Capital, \$20,000; president, Albert J. Greene, Revere; treasurer, John L. Marsh, Boston; clerk, Walter E. Elliott, Mansfield.

Green Granite Company, Boston—Capital, \$25,000; president, Franklin F. Phillips, Jr., Cambridge; treasurer, Harold Fuller Reed, Brookline; clerk, Evelyn G. Mullin, Waltham.

Standish Mills Company, Medford—Cotton goods; capital, \$50,000; president, William H. Gray, Medford; treasurer, Ernest W. Wys, Medford; clerk, Leon C. Rich, Medford.

Gold Mail Knitting Company, Boston and Woonsocket, R. I.—Capital, \$150,000; president, James McCarthy, Woonsocket, R. I.; treasurer, William McCarthy, Woonsocket, R. I.; clerk, James A. Drury, Boston.

The C. E. Edwards Company, Haverhill—Capital, \$20,000; president, Theodore H. Lebowitz, Haverhill; treasurer, Charles E. Edwards, Haverhill; clerk, Charles H. Poor, Haverhill.

Edwin A. Davis, Inc., Boston—Meats; capital, \$30,000; president and treasurer, Samuel Linsky, Boston; clerk, Abe Linsky, Boston.

Simmons & Bowditch Company, Lowell—Groceries; capital, \$20,000; president, Edmund T. Simpson, Lowell; treasurer, Charles T. Rowland, Lowell; clerk, J. Victor Carey, Lowell.

CONVENTION FOR BOSTON

The convention bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has just been advised that the 1917 convention of the National Association of Woolen and Worsted Overseers will be held in Boston, Nov. 16 to 17.

MISCHA ELMAN IN VIOLIN RECITAL

Mischa Elman in violin recital, Symphony Hall, afternoon of April 15. Philip Gordon, accompanist. The program: Concerto D minor, Sibelius; concerto G major, Bach; two variations on a theme of Maurice Ravel; "Etude Melodique" (Ravel piano accompaniment by Elman); "Valse Caprice," Kari Risland; "Elegie," Ernst Capriccio Basque," Sarasate.

If Mr. Elman was disappointed at the size of the house which greeted him on Sunday afternoon, he gave no sign, but went through his program, obligingly adding an encore between each number in response to the applause. This was frequent and hearty, but a considerable part of it came from the ranks of the standees, great many of whom stampeded into the empty \$2 seats before Mr. Elman came on to the stage and then proceeded to insist that they be given their money's worth by clamoring for encores.

Mr. Elman has gained much of poise with the years, but at the same time he has lost much of the fire which characterized his early playing. To counterbalance this there has not been a sufficiently adequate development of tone. Hence Mr. Elman stands in the peculiar position of occupying a place between the reputation of his youth, which in the nature of things was at best transient, and the reputation of maturity, which he has not yet earned. As his tone develops and gains in flexibility and beauty, he will find the acclaim which formerly greeted him will return in larger measure than ever, because he will have more to justify it.

In the Bach concerto, which was almost too well arranged by the Hungarian violinist, Nachez, to be purely Bach, Mr. Elman's hearers had an inkling of what this violinist will some day be able to do. The musical understanding is there, the skill of the bowing arm is remarkable, the intonation is exact—there is lacking just a little more development of the left hand. Mr. Elman paid a tribute to Boston and the Symphony Orchestra by playing a composition by one of the first violinists of the orchestra, Karl Rissland. The piece has a pretty melody and interesting configuration and was played con amore.

Philip Gordon played the piano accompaniments most acceptably.

MR. HOFMANN HEARD IN CHOPIN PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Josef Hofmann, Pianist—Program of works by Chopin, presented in Carnegie Hall, New York, afternoon of April 14. Ballade, G minor; nocturne, E flat major. A flat major; impromptu, A flat major; mazurka, C sharp minor; sonata, F major; studies, G sharp minor; A flat major. Polonaise, A flat major. The concert was given for the benefit of the Polish relief fund.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By using an orchestra of reasonable size, Mr. Gabrilowitsch was able to perform the Mozart symphony in G minor with an appropriately light sonority. Furthermore, by giving his concert in a comparatively small hall, he could set the tone before his listeners with just the intimacy that was desirable. Prescribing the tone balance of violins, oboes and other instruments exactly as he wished in his temporary group of players, he had the best possible conditions for reading the simple score in a polished and elegant manner.

These men will make a complete examination of the machinery and determine what is necessary to make the vessels seaworthy as well as estimate the length of time required and the cost of repairs. The vessels were seriously damaged by their crews before they were seized by the United States.

Mr. Gardner reached the Custom House at Boston early today, and said that the committee would work in secret and report directly to the Shipping Board. They are expected to be here several days, and Mr. Gardner refused to state any plans of the committee or when repairs would be started. Mr. Gardner was in consultation with Edmund Billings, collector of the port, for some time today, and cooperation of the customs officials here is understood to be planned as an aid to the work of the committee. The members of the committee are composed of naval constructors and naval architects. Until their arrival, Mr. Gardner was occupied with preliminary work regarding the duties they will perform.

CONCORD MODIFIES ANNUAL CELEBRATION

CONCORD, Mass.—On account of the war, Concord's celebration of the one hundred and forty-second anniversary of the skirmish at Concord bridge, next Thursday, is to be modified, according to the Patriot's Day program made public today by the Board of Selectmen.

The day's program will begin at sunrise with the ringing of church bells and raising of flags throughout the town, but for the first time in many years the firing of the national salute by the Concord Independent Battery will be dispensed with, as the members of the battery belong to Company I, Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., which has left town for guard duty.

The salutes at noon and sunset also will be omitted.

The annual track and field meet will not be held, owing to the canceling of the meet by the Mechanics Arts High School.

From 2 to 5 o'clock in Monument Square a band concert is to be given by the Marlboro Band, and at 3 o'clock, the annual baseball game between the Concord High School nine and the Mechanic Arts High School team will take place.

SHIP CARPENTERS ARE BEING SOUGHT

Efforts to list all wooden ship carpenters in this vicinity are being made today by officials of the United States Employment Service at Boston, following telegraphic orders from Anthony Camineti, United States Commissioner General of Immigration.

Inspector W. J. Burke began a systematic search for skilled men, and plans to forward lists of such men to Washington next Thursday. It is understood that the men are wanted to work on the wooden vessels to be built at Newburyport, and any other port where Federal orders may be placed.

Similar action is understood to be planned all along the Atlantic seaboard and wherever competent men can be secured. All branches of the Federal free employment service throughout the nation are taking similar action, it is understood, in a sweeping effort to secure skilled labor to hasten the construction of a large fleet of wooden ships.

WEBB COMMERCE BILL REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Pomerene for the Interstate Commerce Committee this afternoon favorably reported the so-called Webb Bill for promoting export commerce by legalizing the combination of domestic concerns for maintaining collective selling agencies abroad.

ARMS OF GERMANS SEIZED

United States secret service agents entered the house of William H. Blos, a native of Germany, in Melrose Saturday, and seized two rifles, two revolvers and a quantity of ammunition. After the visit Mr. Blos, who was not taken into custody, said that he purchased the weapons to protect his house against robbers.

NATIONAL ANTHEM SUNG BY 20,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An impressive patriotic demonstration occurred in one of the city parks today, at an open air concert in commemoration of the fifty-second anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's death. When the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" more than 20,000 persons bared their heads and sang the words, while thousands waved small American flags. There was another demonstration when the "Marseillaise" was played.

Several city and county officials addressed the throng. Every demand by the speakers for the prosecution of relentless warfare against Prussian militarism was greeted with cheering.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House — "The Garden of Allah," 8.

Copely—"Pillars of Society," 8:10.

Hollis—John Drew in "Major Pendennis," 8:15.

Keith's—"Vividville," 7:45.

Playhouse—"Munich," 8:10.

Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:15.

Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, 2:10; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, Boston Opera House, Majestic, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Playhouse, 2:15.

CONVENTION FOR BOSTON

The convention bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has just been advised that the 1917 convention of the National Association of Woolen and Worsted Overseers will be held in Boston, Nov. 16 to 17.

OLIVER DENTON IN RECITAL FOR PIANO

Oliver Denton in piano recital, Jordan Hall, afternoon of April 15. Philip Gordon, accompanist. The program: Sonata "Erotica," op. 56, MacDowell; "Savane," Ravel; étude, op. 8, No. 10, Stokowski; "Bouree," op. 10, No. 4 (first time), Edesca; "Midwinter," "Indian Idyl," "From a Log Cabin," "The Joy of Autumn," (from "New England Idyl," op. 62), MacDowell; "St. Francis Walking on the Waves," "Valse Oubliée," "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. 10, Liszt.

Mr. Denton, on this occasion, his second recital of the season here, amply verified the favorable impression gained at his first appearance in January. His interpretation of the MacDowell "Erotica" sonata was noteworthy in many respects. The noble structural outline of this sonata and its contrasting moods of expression make it call for something more than a formal reading—it demands a broad vision with unstinted rhythmic impulse, a keen insight into color and nuance and, withal, the ability to create atmosphere. Mr. Denton fulfilled these requirements admirably. The study of Scriabin was well and brilliantly played, evidencing the artist's apparently unlimited technical resources. The first of the Liszt group was almost too well arranged by the Hungarian violinist, Nachez, to be purely Bach, Mr. Elman's hearers had an inkling of what this violinist will some day be able to do. The musical understanding is there, the skill of the bowing arm is remarkable, the intonation is exact—there is lacking just a little more development of the left hand. Mr. Elman paid a tribute to Boston and the Symphony Orchestra by playing a composition by one of the first violinists of the orchestra, Karl Rissland. The piece has a pretty melody and interesting configuration and was played con amore.

Philip Gordon played the piano accompaniments most acceptably.

EXAMINATION OF SHIPS IS TO BEGIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Orchestral Concert, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Conductor; Pablo Casals, Soloist—Elliot Hall, New York, afternoon of April 15.

The program: Beethoven, "Egmont" overture; Mozart, symphony in G minor; Beethoven, "Leontine" overture, No. 3; Haydn, concerto for violoncello and orchestra in D major; Grétry, suite from "Céphale et Procris" (edited by Mott).

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By using an orchestra of reasonable size, Mr. Gabrilowitsch was able to perform the Mozart symphony in G minor with an appropriately light sonority. Furthermore, by giving his concert in a comparatively small hall, he could set the tone before his listeners with just the intimacy that was desirable. Prescribing the tone balance of violins, oboes and other instruments exactly as he wished in his temporary group of players, he had the best possible conditions for reading the simple score in a polished and elegant manner.

Choosing his men according to his needs, he was not obliged to sacrifice historic illusion. He had things, in fact, as nearly right as could be imagined for reviving the Eighteenth Century symphony in a truthful style. He was in far better command of the situation than he has ever been when reviving old music at his piano recitals. Indeed, in his carefully adjusted choir of strings and woodwind, he had means for reproducing the part which he has distinctly lacked when expressing himself on his solo instrument.

The playing of the Beethoven numbers in association with the Mozart number illustrated instructively the growth of orchestral method in 25 momentous years. The change from a minor of the sonata, in the F sharp major nocturne, which was given as a recall number—and in the G flat major étude, the pianist was plainly taking expression out of the realm of virtuoso formalism and making it a large human affair of now and here. And even in his ordering of matters that are commonly regarded as technical and theoretical, he brought out strange pugnacities and actualities. Take, for example, his crescendo of accent in the funeral march, which, considered from a strictly mechanical view, was an extraordinary achievement. How much more there was than progress of emphasis and control of touch! How deeply in these successions of solid chords the pianist showed the distinction perfectly, as far as the argument from performance could show it. As acoustic dialectician, he explained the difficult academic point to great satisfaction. And while doing this, he typified, as interpreter, the world balancing in its thought the nicest moral issues.

CONCORD MODIFIES ANNUAL CELEBRATION

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The salutes at

ABOUT \$750,000 IS EXPECTED FOR BOSTON STREETS

Indications Point to Probability of the City Council Indorsing the Recommendations of Mayor for 1917 Work

According to present indications, \$750,000 will be available this year for continuing the work of repaving of Boston streets. Mayor Curley set aside that amount of money in the budget and the councilmen will be satisfied if the Public Works Department is able to have that amount of money converted into modern and permanent street paving by next fall.

Work on the budget by the City Council should be finished within a very few days. The Appropriations Committee begins the final task of the budget contract—the review of the payrolls—tomorrow afternoon.

Of the \$750,000 proposed to be expended on the streets this year, \$150,000 will be used by the Parks and Recreation Department for continuing the work of repaving Commonwealth Avenue and several of the driveways in the park system which are badly in need of repairs.

Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and James H. Sullivan, engineer in charge of the paving division of the department, expect to have \$600,000 to be used in the reconstruction and repair of the streets of Boston. Of this amount \$100,000 is set aside under executive and councilmanic orders for artificial stone sidewalks. Artificial stone sidewalk rebates will amount to \$20,000. The asphalt repair contract is figured roughly at \$40,000 for this year as the weather stress last winter was unusually severe. These items amount to \$160,000, which must be deducted from the \$600,000 for the paving operations of the Public Works Department, thus leaving about \$440,000 for actual repaving work.

Paving programs devised by Commissioner Murphy and Engineer Sullivan have gone by the board more than once since last fall. The demand of the property owners in Tremont Street for repaving from Boylston to Common and Dartmouth Streets and the decision of the Mayor favorable to the request upset the schedules for this year's work by about \$89,000.

Councilman John J. Attridge and property owners representing, they said, \$100,000 worth of property in Tremont Street, have demanded that grouted granite block be laid in Tremont, from Castle Square as far as Northampton Street. This work would cost about \$166,000, and Commissioner Murphy was compelled to show them that he did not have the money available to give Tremont Street, so nearly half the total amount of money at his disposal this year.

Even now the commissioner has been compelled to abandon his schedule for paving operations in Congress Street, from Atlantic Avenue to the Fort Point Channel and in Washington Street, from Forest Hills station to Archdale Road.

Just to tide over the emergency, the commissioner is planning to pave Talbot Avenue, between Washington Street and Wells Avenue, Dorchester, with macadam, into which 2½ gallons of Bermudian asphalt binder will be forced per square yard by the penetration method. The road will then be rolled and in a week look just like a sheet asphalt highway and wear nearly as long in that section of the city, it is thought.

Unless the commissioner and the highway division chief are compelled to change their plans again they will lay smooth, modern granite block paving in Washington Street, Elm to Cornhill; State Street, Devonshire to Broad; Brattle Street, Washington to Scollay Square; Beacon Street, Tremont to Park; Somerset Street, Beacon to Ashburton Place; Summer Street, South to Dorchester Avenue; Tremont Street, Castle to Dartmouth, and Atlantic Avenue, Broad to Summer Street. This work will cost about \$241,000.

Washington Street, from Beach to Court, the downtown show street of Boston and the main retail shopping thoroughfare, may be repaved by the city this summer with wood block at a cost of \$27,000. The city has a suit pending against the concern which paved this street over 10 years ago under a 10-year guarantee.

Suit was entered within the time limit but the company has resisted settlement insisting that the city is responsible for the condition of the street through lack of methods of relaying when the street was dug up for pipes and conduits. In the meantime the paving can be done without prejudice to the action. Commissioner Murphy believes.

Tremont Street, from Boylston to Common Street, may also be paved with wood block at a cost of \$14,000. The commissioner believes the grade is too steep for wood block but the property owners abutting have asked it and secured a partial promise from the Mayor.

Smooth Granite block paving is planned for Dorchester Avenue from Old Colony Avenue to Andrew Square in South Boston; Bennington Street in East Boston; Rutherford Avenue, from Dunstable to Chapman streets, and in Dorchester Avenue from Freeport to Park streets, Dorchester, for about \$116,000 and sheet asphalt paving for Harvard Street, Charlestown, at the schoolhouse and in Washington Street, from Fairbanks Street to Oak Square, in Brighton, for \$26,000.

BILL TO KEEP LIQUOR FROM FIGHTING FORCE

Several Measures in Senate to Increase Efficiency of Army and Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Jones of Washington today introduced several bills in the Senate designed to increase the efficiency of the Army and Navy by preventing intoxicants reaching the men.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa introduced a bill proposing that a tax of \$10 be levied on every gallon of spirituous liquors manufactured for beverage purposes.

War-time prohibition has taken another advance step in the adoption, by the national legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, of an emergency program for anti-liquor legislation which will be pressed in Congress at an early date.

The program includes the prevention of sales of liquors to soldiers and sailors, establishment of "dry" zones around training and mobilization camps, stoppage of all interstate shipments of liquor and grain for its manufacture, or the placing of intoxicants under the provisions of the Harrison antinarcotic act, and the conservation of grain and food material now being used for the manufacture of liquor. In explaining this program the committee states:

"Congress has power to provide for the common defense and general welfare, and it is believed that under this power it can prohibit grain and food material from being used to make liquor during the war. Under this, especially the taxing power of the Federal Government, a prohibitive tax may be levied on the manufacture and sale of liquors."

The Administration is already mapping out increased taxes on intoxicants, and Secretary McAdoo recommends that Congress, in levying new taxes, have the law date back, in order that huge withdrawals from bonded warehouses may not be exempted from the legislation, with a loss of millions of dollars to the Government.

Prohibition Urged

Former Presidential Nominee Says Dry Nation Is Imperative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition nominee for President at the last election, on Saturday

made the following statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"National prohibition during the war period is imperative if we are to meet in a high way the responsibilities we face. The waste of foods in manufacturing alcohol in any form for beverage purposes at such a time is little less than criminal. Moral conditions surrounding military camps on the Mexican border and elsewhere, due to alcohol and kindred evils, are deteriorating—enlistments throughout 'dry' States. Fathers and mothers are willing to give their sons to their country in its defense and in the defense of democracy, but they are unwilling that the Government should continue to permit the existence of such perils to them while they are making such a defense. This is not only my personal view; it is the general conviction. I hear it constantly on the streets, on trains and in homes throughout the Middle West. No more effective national defense step could be taken."

Mr. Hanly is now in the East. He is to campaign for the next month, under the Flying Squadron Foundation, in the interest of prohibition in Pennsylvania.

END OF INDENTURE SYSTEM IN FIJI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SUVA, Fiji—R. A. Harricks, who went to London to represent Fiji at the Indian labor conference, says that the new labor system, if adopted, will remove all the objectionable features of the present indenture system, and at the same time not prove burdensome for the employers of labor to meet.

He has no doubt that the system can be worked satisfactorily and that the requirements of the labor market can be met without difficulty. The extra cost, however, will be considerable, but that would be more than counterbalanced by the advantages that are sure to result from a settled and workable system of immigration.

The labor, he says, would cost more than it has been costing in the past, but it will be worth the paying. Fiji has been kept under the indenture system because of the shortage of labor, but under the proposed new system the colony would have a change to progress.

ARCHITECTS AND STATE SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Neville Chamberlain informed a representative deputation of architects that he would welcome their advice as to the most suitable employment for architects who enrolled in the national service scheme. As a result of the conference an advisory council has been formed, and it has been decided that architects who enroll for national service will be asked to fill up the form duplicate and to send it to the Royal Institute of British Architects, or to the nearest architectural society allied to the institute. The idea is to collect the whole of the offers and send them to the national service headquarters in the form of a united offer from the whole profession.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Work at the Children's House of the North End Union is being carried on this year under the direction of Mrs. Gertrude Tebbutt and her daughter, Miss Irene Tebbutt. One of the most practical activities is the dressmaking class for girls, which meets two afternoons each week. Here the members are given opportunity to make clothes for themselves and their brothers and sisters. A music department has a goodly enrollment of piano and violin pupils. On May 1, the settlement will hold open house and an exhibition of class work. Later in the month some of the girls will present the operetta, "Florinda." The new club house, which is to be finished soon, will have a reception parlor, a large gymnasium, and an auditorium, besides the rooms for club meetings.

Under the auspices of the North End Citizens Club of Civic Service House, a patriotic celebration will be held Thursday evening with Loretto Tessicini as presiding officer, and G. Lapiano as orator. There will be music by the Misses Bigelow, Italian songs by Miss Margaret Fiske, and Felix Forte will recite "Paul Revere's Ride." At 108 Salem Street, under the auspices of the Civic Service House and other North End social agencies, a continuous exhibit is being held this week illustrating how to feed and clothe the baby. Later it is planned to use this same room for the marionette theater recently constructed for the presentation of Italian puppet shows. Mrs. Bertha Papazian, dramatic director of the house, is having the French play, "Polichinelle," translated into Italian for use at the theater.

The young people of South Bay Union, Ellis Memorial, Denison House, Hale House and Lincoln House will unite in giving a party at Parker Memorial tomorrow night for the purpose of getting acquainted. The evening's fun will be a combination of dancing and social games.

The regular Monday reception at Denison House this afternoon is in charge of Miss Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley College. The entertainment for the neighborhood party Thursday evening will be furnished by Wellesley girls and one of the Denison House clubs.

In connection with the baby week campaign, lectures on the feeding of children and similar subjects will be given different evenings at Cottage Place Neighborhood House, Robert Gould Shaw House, Ruggles Street Neighborhood House, Norfolk House and Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House.

The mothers of Jamaica Plain Neighborhood are to have a party Wednesday evening. On Saturday evening the house will join with other organizations in a mass meeting at the library to arouse interest in Mayor Curley's backyard garden project. The speakers will be Hermine Schultz of Roslindale, James Spabae of Brockton, Prof. Edward Gilbert of Cornell University, and Prof. Daniel W. O'Brien of Amherst Agricultural College, recently appointed to take charge of the garden work of the Boston public schools.

Tomorrow afternoon the Froebel Club will meet at the Elizabeth Peabody House. In the evening an illustrated lecture on the care of children will be given in the house theater. Thursday evening a Ukrainian play will be presented there, and Friday evening the Julius Caesar Dramatic Club will repeat "The Lion and the Mouse."

BETTER SYSTEM OF TRANSPORT SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Chambers of Commerce in different parts of the country are giving much attention to the possibility of establishing a better system of road motor-transport to relieve the pressure of goods traffic on the railways. During the last two years several discussions have taken place as to the inauguration of some means by which there might be more cooperation between those owning motor vehicles and those with goods which they wish to transport, so that the waste which at present obtains when frequently a motor lorry makes its return journey empty, would be avoided. If this could be done, empty running and light loading would be reduced to a minimum and much expenditure be saved of labor and fuel. Some system of freight exchange is required, it is held, by which the delivery of some goods in one direction and the collection of others for transport to the opposite direction might be expedient. Beyond this I can, to my great regret, give no further information as to this question either now or in the near future.

The House, having taken cognizance of this statement, the subject was dropped for the time being, and meanwhile it is understood that the negotiations with Germany are to be opened forthwith. According to the existing commercial treaties with that country and with Switzerland these could have been made to terminate at the close of the present year had due notice been given by one of the contracting parties before Jan. 1. Originally it was stipulated that Austria and Hungary must give that notice in concert, but when it began to become apparent that Austria would probably not be able to take the necessary action in time, owing to the fact that no agreement had yet been reached with Hungary, the Hungarian Parliament authorized the Tisza Cabinet last autumn to act independently if it so desired. Questioned in the House a short time ago as to whether he had made use of this authority, Count Tisza replied that the Austrian and Hungarian governments had since concluded an agreement between themselves securing to either the right to terminate the commercial treaties in question independently, but that neither made use of that right at the end of December. That means that these treaties cannot now be repudiated until the end of the present year, after which they would still remain in force for 12 months longer, so that there appears to be plenty of time in which to arrive at a new Austro-Hungarian-German agreement.

CONCLUSION OF AUSGLEICH FOR AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—The official announcement as to the provisional conclusion of the Ausgleich between Austria and Hungary reads as follows: According to article 25 of the agreement as to the economic Ausgleich between Austria and Hungary, negotiations as to the adjustment of the fiscal and commercial relations between the two states for the period from Jan. 1, 1918, onward had to be initiated at the beginning of the year 1915 at the latest. In accordance with this agreement negotiations have been conducted for a long time past between the Austrian and Hungarian governments. Although it was necessary to take into account the importation of peanuts and peanut by-products. In the southern sections of the United States at present the people are being taught to make a more general use of peanuts as an article of general diet. Peanut soup, peanut roast, peanut sauce, peanuts in combination, vegetable salad, peanut oil mayonnaise and many other attractive dishes are described in recipes recently prepared. Reference is made to authorized publications on the peanut as food staple by those who are forwarding the educational campaign. These include the United States Department of Agriculture's Farmers' Bulletin: "The Peanut," No. 13; "Nuts and Their Uses as Food," No. 332, and University of Texas Bulletin No. 13, "The Use of the Peanut at Home."

The production of peanuts in the United States has greatly increased since the beginning of the European war, because of the discontinuance of the importation of peanuts and peanut by-products. In the southern sections of the United States at present the people are being taught to make a more general use of peanuts as an article of general diet. Peanut soup, peanut roast, peanut sauce, peanuts in combination, vegetable salad, peanut oil mayonnaise and many other attractive dishes are described in recipes recently prepared. Reference is made to authorized publications on the peanut as food staple by those who are forwarding the educational campaign. These include the United States Department of Agriculture's Farmers' Bulletin: "The Peanut," No. 13; "Nuts and Their Uses as Food," No. 332, and University of Texas Bulletin No. 13, "The Use of the Peanut at Home."

In anticipation of the Government buying quantities, the bean market in California is strengthening, and while no advances have been recorded as yet they are expected. The bean movement during the past month, according to the monthly stock report of H. C. Bunker, was one of the heaviest in the history of the State. Warehouse stocks were drawn upon to the extent of 33,647 bags during the month, which, added to the arrivals of 127,679 sacks, some of which were from the Orient, made a total export shipment of 161,226 bags.

A Portland (Me.) wholesale produce house has paid what is believed to be the highest price ever paid for cabbage in the United States, or in any other country, for that matter. A small lot was bought from a Cape Elizabeth farmer at the rate of \$200 per ton, or 10 cents a pound. One specially large cabbage was picked out and weighed to see just how much they were giving for that particular one, and as it weighed 13 pounds it stood the firm \$1.30. And it was not so very long ago, as men measure time, that the regular price of cabbage in New England was \$6 a ton.

Whether or not his objections have been removed by the statement made in the House by the Premier does not yet appear. Count Tisza said: "The negotiations between the two governments have already reached such a stage as has enabled them to come to an agreement concerning the most important questions, and on the basis of which they are in a position to open negotiations with the German Government. This was the meaning of the communiqué published, and which I can now confirm. Further information as to the nature of the agreement can, in deference to the interests of the state, be given neither by me nor by either of the two governments. This information would inevitably involve the revelation of such details as would mean the laying, so to speak, of our trump cards on the table. In conducting negotiations with other countries we must deal as discreetly as possible with such agreements as are important from the point of view of what concessions can be obtained from other countries in return for possible counterconcessions. This was the motive for dealing as far as possible with this question in such a way that not until a later stage, when the main features of the question have developed, shall we have to come before the public and the Legislature. This fully accords with the other standpoint which, if not to the same extent as by deputies, has yet been taken into consideration by the Government to some extent, as it has been in the past, and will be in the future—the standpoint that this question should, if possible, be decided not by the present House, but by the new one elected after the war. I too desire the definite settlement of the whole question to be postponed until a later period, unless unforeseen circumstances should render a different mode of procedure expedient. Beyond this I can, to my great regret, give no further information as to this question either now or in the near future.

The commission men and dealers in New York City, who build all their hopes on the supply and demand law, point out that rice, which was selling for about 4 cents a pound when the Mayor's Food Supply Committee started the "use rice" campaign, has now crept up around 7 cents, and that it is hard to get.

HOME-GROWN TIMBER OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—That the work and staff of the Home-Grown Timber Committee was about to be transferred, with the consent of the president of the Board of Agriculture, to the War Office, Sir Richard Winfrith stated in reply to a question put by General Sir Ivor Herbert. He also gave the information that, according to a report made by Mr. Sutherland, director of the Home-Grown Timber Committee, to the director of timber supplies, since the institution of the committee in November 1915, up to February of this year, approximately 25,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber had been acquired. The committee employed about 5,800 men, which included 2,682 men of the Canadian Forestry Corps and 830 prisoners of war, the latter being employed in the production of pitwood. At the end of February 150,000 were in operation, 16 of which were Canadian. The committee, the report stated, had an output of approximately 9,000,000 cubic feet of timber, and in addition a large amount of pitwood has been produced.

Something has already been attempted in this way by means of advertisements. A typical specimen of such an advertisement appeared recently and was as follows:

Wanted—Return 3 ton loads from London to Northampton or Leicester twice weekly. Or another:

Lorry wanted to carry 5 to 10 ton loads. Birmingham to London.

The need of local clearing houses seems obvious as a means of developing this system; at such clearing houses the arrangements would be made to fit in the return loads with outward loads. In the Midlands the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce are taking the lead in this matter, and in London the question is being considered by the London Chamber of Commerce. There has been a conference on the whole matter between representatives of the London Chamber, the Ministry of National Service and representatives of the whole distributing trade, which has resulted in the presentation of a memorandum on the subject to the National Service Department. Although it may not be at once satisfactorily to solve the whole problem it is thought that much could be done by the establishment of a clearing house in London.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Dr. Loyal Lincoln Wirt, F. R. G. S., war correspondent and publicist, in his address on "From Pacifism to Patriotism" at the annual commemorative meeting of the Lexington Historical Society in the Town Hall last evening, in celebration of the one hundred forty-second anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, said he thought that the present war will end before another winter. Dr. Wirt characterized the Kaiser as an insane brigand, like the bandit Villa, who preys upon the rights of human society. He said:

"I suppose a declaration of war makes the German people our enemies, in a legal and military sense, at least.

Yet the average American has no feeling of enmity or hatred toward the brave, patriotic, misdirected German soldier, and who, indeed, has any feeling other than love and pity for the suffering women and children of the fatherland? If the German people are our enemies, then I say, we love our enemies. What, can one love the Kaiser? My feeling toward the German Emperor is the same as that which I hold toward the bandit Villa, or any other more or less insane brigand who preys upon the rights of human society. Love them? Yes—but love them best behind prison bars, where their warped and biased minds can no longer bring sorrow and trouble to others.

"We go into this thing as the champion of human freedom and civilization. We enter the conflict not for conquest, nor for spoils, nor to pay off old scores, nor for revenue, nor to avenge the wrongs of England's policy upon the high seas. We go into it simply to arrest and restrain an outlaw. We join the civilized world in teaching a much-needed lesson, not to the German people (let me earnestly point out) not to the German people, whom we pity and whom

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINE SCHEDULE GIVEN OUT FOR TENNIS SEASON

List of 225 Tournaments Will Bring Out Some Excellent Competition if War Does Not Interfere With Present Plans

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Should the European War not interfere with the schedule of tournaments arranged for the season of 1917 by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association as announced yesterday, the United States will see one of the most active tennis campaigns ever waged in this country. No less than 225 tournament dates appear in the list and practically every large city is to see some competition. Last year's schedule called for 212 tournaments, so that 1917 shows a gain of 13.

Several important changes appear in this year's schedule, which will doubtless be a cause of regret in some quarters. The most notable shifting of tournament dates is the displacement of the Southampton tournament as the forerunner of the national championships. Another has to do with a conflict between the Middle States championships, which will be played at the Crescent A. C., and the Longwood Cricket Club singles, at Boston.

Southampton has for years held the place of prime importance next to the national championships, and now it is forced to relinquish the honor to Newport, the invitation tournament at the Casino starting Aug. 20 and the national championship in singles Aug. 30.

The big events leading up to the national singles championship begin now with the Middle States championship at the Crescent A. C. on July 23. The Seabright tournament follows on July 30. Southampton begins on Aug. 4, thereby encroaching a day on the Seabright event. On Aug. 10 and 11 the East vs. West matches will be played, and on Aug. 13 the national doubles championship of the United States will start at the Longwood Cricket Club in Boston, the new courts of the club at Chestnut Hill having been offered for this tournament. The Newport tournament will begin on Aug. 20 and the national singles championship at the West Side Tennis Club on Aug. 30. During this tournament the national junior and national boy's title also will be decided.

The last of the big, clay court events, the New York State championship, at the Yahnundas Club, Utica, which was made famous a year ago by the first appearance in the East of Kumagae and Makami, will begin July 16. The open tournament at the Point Judith Country Club conflicts with the clay court championship. The first of the grass court tournaments in this section will be that at the Country Club of Westchester, June 9. The Nassau Country Club tournament is scheduled for June 30.

The women's national championship will be decided, as in the past, on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, beginning June 18. It has long been contended by the women that this championship was held too early in the year. The agitation in this regard gained something from the schedule makers this year, for the tournament is to be held nearly two weeks later than in 1916. Last summer it began on June 5.

IOWA WINS FROM CHICAGO BY 9-7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—University of Iowa got away to a fire start in the Western Conference championship baseball series of 1917 Saturday afternoon when its varsity nine secured a victory over the University of Chicago by a score of 9 to 7.

Gillis pitched for the winners and was in fine form during the early part of the game, striking out seven. In the fourth, fifth and seventh innings the Maroon batsmen did some hitting and scoring, but Iowa had accumulated too much of a lead in the early part of the contest. Gillis not only pitched well, but he did some fine batting, getting four hits, one a home run. Larkin started pitching for Chicago, but was replaced by Marum who did well. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Iowa 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 5 7 1
Batteries—Doak, Steele, Ames and Snyder; Aldridge, Demaree, Prendergast and Elliott. Umpires—Rigler and Orth. Time—2h. 10m.

BROOKLYN CLUB MEETS NEW YORK IN FOUR GAMES

Interest in National League Centers on These Two Teams—Giants Are Still Favorites

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	1916	1917
New York	2	0	1.000	.333
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000	.267
St. Louis	3	1	.667	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500	.200
Cincinnati	3	2	.500	.400
Pittsburgh	1	4	.200	.400
Boston	0	2	.000	.100
Brooklyn	0	2	.000	.000

RESULTS YESTERDAY

	Chicago	Cincinnati
New York	6	2
Philadelphia	11	Brooklyn
Pittsburgh	4	Chicago
St. Louis	2	Cincinnati

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK

Monday—Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Chicago, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

Tuesday—Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Chicago, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

Wednesday—Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Chicago, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

Thursday—Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn, Chicago at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Friday—Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Chicago at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Saturday—Boston at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Chicago at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Sunday—Chicago at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

Just now Brooklyn is the chief center of interest in the National League baseball championship race as today finds the champions opening a four-day series with the New York Giants, the team which has been picked by many to make a clean sweep of the league pennant series.

That the Giants must be considered seriously was shown in their recent series with the Boston Braves. Both games went to Manager McGrath's men and while it may be said that they should not have won the first one, it was very evident that the team is not only ready to win a lot of games on its own merit as was the case Saturday, but is also ready to pick up any games the opponents may give them through loose fielding or poor pitching. Both kinds of victory count in the standing and one is worth just as much as the other when the pennant is awarded.

The game which have been played to date would seem to indicate that Chicago and Cincinnati are in hands which will improve the teams greatly.

Manager Mitchell seems to be accomplishing at Chicago just what was expected of him, a big development in the pitching department, and the same is true with Manager Mathewson at Cincinnati. Both these clubs promise to finish better than last season.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS CHICAGO TEAM, 5-3

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago lost the services of Saier, the star first baseman, yesterday, and also lost the first game of the series to St. Louis, 5 to 3. The visitors won the game early by hitting Aldridge opportunely. This, coupled with a wild throw by the relief pitcher, gave St. Louis a lead which could not be overtaken. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 7 1
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 1

Batteries—Doak, Steele, Ames and Snyder; Aldridge, Demaree, Prendergast and Elliott. Umpires—Rigler and Orth. Time—2h. 10m.

CINCINNATI WINS FROM PITTSBURGH

CINCINNATI, O.—By bunching hits in a fast game here yesterday Cincinnati defeated Pittsburgh 5 to 2. In the second inning Chase singled, took second on an out, and scored on Neale's single. In the next inning Cueto was given a base on balls and Shean, Groh, Chase, Roush and Neale each singled, bringing in four runs. The visitors scored in the fifth inning when Hinchman reached first on an error and crossed the plate on Baird's triple. In the seventh, Baird, McCarthy and Fischer singled, Baird scoring. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 6 2

Batteries—Toney and Wingo; Marnau and Fischer. Umpires—Klein and Emslie. Time—2h. 21m.

INTERNATIONAL UMPIRES NAMED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. G. Barrow, president of the International League, has announced the assignments of the umpires for the opening games of the championship season tomorrow, as follows:

Hart and Tannahill at Richmond, Carpenter and McBride at Baltimore, Mullen and Blackburn at Providence, Freeman and O'Brien at Newark.

President Barrow will attend the opening at Providence.

NATIONAL REGATTA TO BE HELD

LYNN, Mass.—Members of the committee which is making arrangements for the national amateur rowing regatta here on July 27 and 28, said yesterday that the war probably would not interfere with the plans.

They said that the races, to be held in salt water, would take place as scheduled unless the naval authorities expressed opposition.

JAY GOULD AND W. H. T. HUHN KEEP CHAMPIONSHIP

Philadelphia Pair Retain Honors in National Doubles Play by Defeating Crane and Rhodes of Boston in Straight Sets

Philadelphia Pair Retain Honors in National Doubles Play by Defeating Crane and Rhodes of Boston in Straight Sets

Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn of the Philadelphia Tennis and Racquet Club retained the United States amateur doubles court tennis championship title by defeating Joshua Crane and D. P. Rhodes of the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston on the court of the latter club Saturday afternoon. The title holders had less trouble holding their honors from the challengers than was expected, winning the final contest of the tournament by straight sets, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

The champions were the height of their game, while Crane and Rhodes did not play up to the standard expected of them. While practically everyone who had followed the work of the teams throughout the tournament fully expected the Philadelphia pair to win the match, it was generally expected that the Boston team would give them some pretty stiff opposition, and carry the contest beyond three sets. Gould and Huhn allowed the Boston men but six games in the entire play.

In the opening set the winners played in their usual strong, steady and hard driving way, taking the first three games. In the fourth game Crane and Rhodes struck their stride, and took the honors, after the game had been brought to deuce. The champions followed with three successive victories, however, and won the set. The Boston pair were not working smoothly.

In the second set the winners eased up a little, while Crane and Rhodes seemed to work better together. While the Boston players took but two games, they displayed better form, and brought the play to deuce several times. Crane and Rhodes displayed their best form in the last set, and while Gould and Huhn steadied, they were not called upon to exert themselves to any great extent. The winners allowed Crane and Rhodes three games, and for a time it looked as though the set might be an advantage to one, but the champions finished up at 6-3. The score by points follows:

FIRST SET
Gould and Huhn 4 4 5 4 8 4-34-6
Crane and Rhodes 2 1 3 6 3 6 2-23-1

SECOND SET
Gould and Huhn 5 2 4 6 5 3 4 5-34-6
Crane and Rhodes 3 4 1 4 3 5 1-24-2

THIRD SET
Gould and Huhn 2 4 5 4 4 4 2 6 4-35-6
Crane and Rhodes 4 1 3 6 2 2 4 2-27-3

Some good court tennis was brought out at the Tennis and Racquet Club yesterday when Jay Gould and Q. A. S. McLean of this city defeated William Hartley and Otto Glockler, the E. A. professionals, in a double tennis match in three straight sets.

Gould and McLean have had little practice as a team and the professionals felt that by making their best play against McLean they could win.

McLean surprised them. They rallied to him from different angles, but he rallied so well himself that his opponents were forced to make their play all around. Both Gould and McLean used the railroad service, and McLean showed ability in the manner in which he worked.

The last game was a set one. Gould and McLean, as in the other sets, took the lead, but the professionals made it five all. It was set for 2 and each side scored another ace, making it 6 all. It was set again. Gould and his partner then did some fine volleying and scored the necessary 2 aces to win the set and match. The score was 6-3, 6-5, 8-6.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Buy Barbosa, for whom the Brazilians are said to be clamoring as a responsible, official leader in a declaration of war against Germany, is one of the leading Jurists of the southern Republic, with a high reputation in the United States, among internationalists who have followed his career since he loomed large in such an unexpected way at the second of the Hague international peace conferences. He then and there, along with Drago of the Argentine, forced both Europe and North America to see that the southern American Continent must be reckoned with in future consideration of judicial problems affecting the nations. Yain forthwith invited him to the United States to lecture, and he accepted, but was prevented from keeping the engagement.

James B. Cox, Governor of Ohio, is urging the President to summon a war council of governors so that the states and the Nation may carry out a concerted policy. Governor Cox is a veteran political leader in the Buckeye State, who has been much honored by its citizens since the State broke away from the Republican Party's long, unchallenged control. He was a farmer's son, a native of Jacksonburg, and drifted into country journalism, first as a compositor and later as a reporter and editor. Cincinnati, Springfield and Dayton have known him as a newspaper proprietor and political leader, prior to his entrance on politics as a career. He had four years in Congress from the Third Ohio District, and then was elected Governor in 1913, serving until 1915. Then he was defeated, but in the Democratic landslide of the last election he came back to power. He keeps near the people, and is a Democrat by instinct and conviction.

Ivan Vassilievitch Godnev, Controller of the Russian Empire, is Deputy for Kazan. A magistrate by profession, M. Godnev is an Octobrist of the Left and vice-president of his political group.

Victor Murdock of Wichita, Kan., who has been chosen chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party by the convention of that organization, just held at St. Louis, made his reputation in the national House of Representatives from 1905 to 1915, when he represented the Eighth Kansas District. The radical revolt against the Republican Party was then in full tide, Mr. Roosevelt was the popular idol, and Kansas was counting for a good deal, in shaping the progressive policies of the middle West, through the writings of William Allen White and the parliamentary eloquence and tactics of Mr. Murdock and other lawmakers of the State. When the Progressive Party came into being, in 1912, Mr. Murdock went with Mr. Roosevelt; but in 1916 he declined to follow the former President and Mr. Perkins back into the Hughes-led Republican ranks. Many of his former associates did leave what seemed to them a sinking ship, but he saw no reason for preferring the party as led by Mr. Hughes to the party as led by Mr. Taft. On the other hand, Mr. Murdock is not enamored of the Democratic Party. So he stands by the Progressive Party, believing that, in the course of time, it will be the winner on a platform appealing to elements of both parties. Mr. Murdock is editor of the Wichita Daily Eagle. He is a forceful orator, and a debater who can give and take verbal blows without flinching.

William S. Sims, Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, and president of the War College at Newport, is in London, consulting with the British Admiralty and officials of the Navy as to how the American Navy may best cooperate with the Entente Powers. He will also act as informant of the officials in Washington as to the progress of the war. Admiral Sims comes nearer taking the place of the famous A. T. Mahan in the United States Navy than any other man who has appeared since the great naval historian. Admiral Sims is a man of marked intelligence, an analyst of naval strategy, whose opinions are watched with interest and respect by naval officials of various countries, and whose advice at the present juncture will be welcomed with unusual cordiality because of his publicly declared admiration for the British naval record in the war, and his consistent championship of Anglo-American fraternity, in war and in peace. Admiral Sims is a native of Canada, which does not make him less personal grata as the special representative of Washington at this hour. He entered Annapolis Naval Academy from Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1880. In addition to the routine duties of his calling—alternating shore and sea duty and circumnavigating the globe—he has served as naval attaché at the American embassies at Paris and St. Petersburg. From 1907 to 1909 he was naval aide attached to the President. He adds to technical proficiency the social graces that well go with commissions such as he now has entered upon; and with family wealth at his disposal he can further facilitate his success in legitimate ways.

JOHN SPARGE, leader of the defeated minority in the national convention of the Socialist Party in the United States, just held in St. Louis, is a native of Cornwall, England, who has studied at the preparatory schools of Oxford and Cambridge Universities and has taken many of the extension courses. Identifying himself with the Socialist Party when a youth in England, he migrated to the United States in 1901, and has remained in that country, winning his way as a writer and speaker. He has represented the Socialist Party at international conferences in Europe, and has served on the National Executive Committee of that party. His biography of Karl Marx is the best of its kind in English. He writes freely and clearly, and does not hesitate to differ from Marx and the doctrinaire Socialists if occasion requires. Because he is moderate and an opportunist he has won for his

books and speeches a wide hearing in non-Socialist circles. In the present world strife he is for loyal support of the President and the American National policy, and as such now finds himself in a decided minority among Socialists in the United States if the vote of the St. Louis convention rightly expresses the party's attitude toward the war and the American share in it.

TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Viscount Duncannon, M. P., presided recently over a conference of the London Organization of the Tariff Reform League, and in his address explained that the aim of the meeting was to revive and reorganize the metropolitan branches of the league. In its new start, he said, they would endeavor to keep the league free from party interests, and make it as democratic as possible. Viscount Duncannon then went on to say that tariff reform, in the opinion of the great founder of the movement, should never have been dragged into party politics, but that circumstances had obliged them in the past to fight under a party flag. They were determined, he said, to change all that, and in reserving their activities now their purpose was to leave old controversies alone and "to work for the national cause in a national spirit."

Continuing, Viscount Duncannon said their immediate purpose was to arouse and educate public opinion to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the Allies at the Paris conference, resolutions which had been adopted by the former Imperial Government and endorsed by the present Prime Minister as the accepted policy of the new Government.

In starting its new campaign the Tariff Reform League would be absolutely free from any party alliance, and they could afford to disregard any disagreement among themselves on the ordinary party questions of the day. With regard to the democratic basis upon which they proposed to proceed, he thought their central committee should be formed from delegates appointed from the London branches, as this would insure that every member of the Tariff Reform League throughout London had a voice in determining the policy of the league.

Turning to the question of after-war problems, Viscount Duncannon said the first necessity would be to make adequate provision for the soldiers and sailors. They would also have to deal with those who, during the war, had been engaged in the manufacture and supply of articles which in peace time Great Britain had previously obtained from the continent. He thought it was most important that they should seize the opportunity peace would provide of placing the Empire on a permanent and mutually satisfactory basis.

Col. Page Croft, M. P., who also spoke, said he believed the people of Great Britain were ready to view the whole question of tariff reform with a single eye as to what would benefit the nation and the Empire. It could not be too often stated, or too well understood, he declared, that Germany had started the war with the prime purpose of securing economic expansion. It was only when the Allies realized this purpose that they too determined to stand together in the economic as well as the military sense, and that was the real reason for the calling of the Paris conference.

A series of resolutions and a program were then discussed and unanimously agreed to, approving of the renewed activity of the league, on nonparty lines, by propaganda work to combat bodies actively engaged in attacking the policy of the league; expressing the opinion that the forthcoming Imperial conference should consider the question of Imperial consolidation by some scheme of federation or alliance between British states; development of the resources of the Empire; the carrying out of the resolutions of the Paris conference, and a system of Imperial preference; the problems of demobilization, migration within the Empire, and the protection of the British mercantile marine; and that the league should carry out an educational campaign in favor of these proposals.

NEED FOR ECONOMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The Federal Government has taken action under its War Precautions Act to remove Queensland's embargo on cattle passing over that State's border to other states. Under the new war regulation the central Government can control the disposal of live stock and meat in any part of the Commonwealth, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the laws or regulations of any state. The effect of this action will be to restore interstate free trade in cattle and meat.

The message of greeting which the House of Commons sent to the Russian Duma has many precedents in previous congratulations of a similar kind to other countries upon the establishment of free institutions. Its enthusiastic endorsement in every quarter of the House should help to strengthen the hands of all the countries which enjoy popular representation.

As the result of several legislators

making inquiries relative to the sentiment of labor throughout the State concerning woman suffrage, members of the legislative committee of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, although already having in their files numerous endorsements from labor organizations, inaugurated a new referendum among the unions.

The result, the suffragists announce,

is that in less than three months 283

labor organizations have passed resolutions endorsing the woman suffrage measure introduced in the House of Representatives and calling upon the members of the Legislature to pass the resolution. The canvass shows practically a unanimity of favorable sentiment of labor throughout the State. The suffragists also have on file endorsements from practically all national labor organizations.

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CONFISCATION OF FLAX AND TOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—By an Army order, recently issued, the Army Council give notice that they take possession of all Russian flax and tow in stock in the United Kingdom not already sold to spinners in the United Kingdom, except flax or tow in respect of which a permit of sale has been issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army contracts. They also intend to take possession of all Russian flax and tow which may arrive in the United Kingdom. All persons having in their custody or control any stocks of Russian flax not sold to spinners in the United Kingdom, or referred to in any permit of sale issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army contracts, are required to make a return of such stock to the War Department.

SHANER & WOLFF

NOTES ON POLITICS

Believers in and defenders of democracy, as this political ideal is expressed in direct legislation, are pointing to the fact that the initiative, the referendum and the recall are not yet so safely embedded in the political consciousness of the United States or the political mechanism of states that the voters may safely leave them unguarded. The correctness of this attitude is borne out by the fact that several bills are being put forward in the California Legislature curtailing in various ways the power of the people to legislate for themselves. One such bill provides that the initiative shall not be used to enact or annul any law providing any method of assessment of property for taxation, or for making any assessment, or for the levy of any tax in the State. Another would take away from the people the power to initiate measures dealing with the liquor traffic. The right of popular recall is also threatened. Besides this opposition to the practice of direct government by the people some of the powerful newspapers of the Pacific Coast have never ceased to hold up direct political action as wrong in theory and practice.

The fact that the last body of Turkish troops has now been driven out of Persia and a cordon, as it were, drawn along the frontiers by the British and Russian forces, ought to do much to ease the political situation at Teheran. As long as Persia was a seat of active warfare and Russia was obliged to concentrate upon her main task of driving the Turk out of the country, the political situation ever remained in a state of uncertainty. Persia in the past, not without good reason, has always seriously distrusted Russian intentions. Teheran has vivid memories of the happenings of the years immediately before the war and of the virtual annexation by Russia of the great northern province of Azerbaijan. Russia, however, is now free, both politically and militarily, to adopt a more liberal policy toward Persia, and developments in the near future in this respect are likely to be particularly interesting.

By an overwhelming vote the Massachusetts House rejected the "drinking driver" bill, which, if enacted, would have amended the present law so as to make it exceedingly difficult to get a conviction against a motorist who was driving while under the influence of liquor. The issue had been clouded by a favorable report on the bill and a subsequent false impression that the bill strengthened the present law; but the light of publicity clarified the situation and the measure fell of its own weight as soon as the House members learned of the probable effect of its provisions.

Motions to repeal the presidential primary law have been made in several states of the American Union, and it is not improbable that some legislatures will fit up their laws on the subject to make them more satisfactory. After last year's presidential primaries a very considerable amount of dissatisfaction was heard throughout the middle West with their operation. The nomination of Henry Ford, not a candidate, in Michigan, in Nebraska the large vote polled by a prominent liveryman, and in other states minor points, not least among them the expense, contributed to the opposition.

The Imperial War Cabinet, for the purpose of attending which leading statesmen of the Dominions and India have come to England, must not be confounded with the Imperial Conference. The functions of the two bodies are quite distinct. The former is the crystallization of the proposal to reenforce the War Cabinet, so that the Dominions and India might join in considering not only urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war but also the possible conditions upon which, in agreement with the Allies, a decision could be reached as to the termination of the war and as to the problems arising after it. The power of the War Cabinet to come to decisions is limited only by its responsibility to Parliament, whereas the Conference can only discuss and advise upon matters touching the Commonwealth at large whether connected with the war or not.

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SHANER & WOLFF

EARLY AUTHORS OF NORTHERN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—At a meeting of the Glasgow Bibliographical Society Mr. John Mowat read an interesting paper on "The Introduction of Printing into Caithness and the North of Scotland." The county of Caithness, which is the most northerly county in Scotland, Mr. Mowat said, had nurtured something like 140 authors, while residence added 60 more. This, he considered, was a good record when the geographical disadvantages of the county and its distance from the centers of learning and literary life were considered, and also that it was less than 100 years since it first enjoyed the privileges of even the rudest form of a printing press.

The earliest authors, Mr. Mowat explained, were nearly all connected with the church, and the earliest recorded work associated with the county was written by Andrew Bishop of Caithness, about 1165.

Fifty years later Bishop Adam wrote a history of Scotland in three volumes.

The famous Bishop Gilbert Murray, a man of literary tastes, succeeded him, and translated the Book of Psalms into Gaelic. About 1452, Richard de Holland, for some years rector of the parish of Halkirk, wrote "The Buke of the Howlat," and John Elder, the geographer to Henry VIII, was a native of Caithness. Timont Pont, the first man to plan a Scottish atlas, was minister of the parish of Dunnet, while his brother Zachary, son-in-law of John Knox, was at the same time pastor of the neighboring parish of Bower.

Continuing, Mr. Mowat said the first theologian noted was John Abernethy, who lived in the early part of the Seventeenth Century, and published his "Christian" and "Heavenly" treatise in 1620. Then a few years later came the Rev. William Geddes. He was for many years Minister of Wick, and wrote an early collection of spiritual songs which was considered a bibliographical curiosity. He contemplated a number of other works, Mr. Mowat stated, but probably his "Saints Recreation," published at Edinburgh in 1683, was the only one printed.

At a later period, Mr. Mowat continued, an attempt at hymn-writing was made by Sir William Sinclair of Kessie, who in 1750 founded the first Baptist church in Scotland and became its first pastor. He wrote a collection of hymns which was claimed to be one of the earliest Scottish hymn books.

Mr. Mowat also gave an account of the beginnings of local literature, of bookelling and book canvassing in Caithness 100 years ago. In 1825 the first printing press was set up in Caithness. In February, 1836, the John O'Groats newspaper was established by Peter Reid in Wick. This newspaper was the first to be printed and published in the northern counties of Scotland.

PLAN TO DROP CATTLE EMBARGO

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LAST WEEK'S STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE

Fluctuations of Securities Erratic Under Influence of Forthcoming War Tax—Rails Become Prominent on the Recovery

The first part of last week witnessed declining prices on the New York stock exchange due to general apprehension that enormous taxes would be levied and believed that Government might requisition supplies and munitions at a low margin of profit to carry on the war. A general improvement was under way later but in some cases the early losses were not canceled.

The rails were particularly strong during the recovery on belief that early increase in freight rates would be permitted. Delaware & Hudson, however, was a notable exception, selling down to 118%, the lowest in many years, because of its unfavorable showing for 1916.

The tables below give the price range of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended April 14:

NEW YORK STOCKS

High Low Last Adv

Am Best Sup. 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2 2%

Am Can. 47 43 1/2 47 1/2 46 1/2 1%

Am Car & Fy. 67 1/2 64 1/2 67 1/2 1%

Am H & L pf. 63 1/2 63 1/2 64 1/2 1%

Am Linseed. 20% 17% 20% 1%

Am Loco. 70 65 1/2 69 2

Am Smet. 101% 98 101% 2%

Am Sugar. 113% 110 113% 1%

Am Wool. 11% 49 50 1/2 1%

Ammonia. 80% 77% 80% 1%

Atchison. 101% 104% 102% 4%

At. Gulf. 110% 102% 108% 4%

Baldwin. 59% 51 55 1/2 2%

Beth Steel A. 139 133 135 1/2

Bo B. 123% 123 128

Cem Leather. 83% 84 86% 1%

Chi. M & St. P. 81 79% 80% 1%

Chlor. 23% 22% 23 1%

Corn Products. 50% 49 50 1/2 1%

Crucible. 65% 60% 63% 1/2

Cuba Cane. 47% 43% 46% 1/2

Det & Hud. 118% 121% 123% 1/2

Eric. 28% 26% 28% 1/2

Gen Electric. 169% 161% 166% 3%

Gen Motors. 117% 111% 111% 1%

Goodrich. 53% 51 51 1/2 1%

Govt. N. O. 100% 99% 101% 1%

U. S. N. pf. 11% 10% 11% 1%

Gulf S. Steel. 129 115 128 10%

Inspiration. 57% 56% 57% 1%

Int Nickel. 42% 41 42 1/2

Int Paper. 39% 38% 38 1/2

Kennecott. 44% 42% 44 1/2

Lackaw. Steel. 80 85 85 1/2

Lat. Valley. 66% 65% 68 1/2

Int. Mar. Mar. 100% 98% 100% 1/2

do pf. 60% 57% 59% 1/2

Max Motor. 54% 50% 51 1/2 1%

Max Pet. 91% 93% 90% 1/2

Miami. 42% 40% 42 1/2

Midvale. 60 57% 59% 1/2

N. Central. 95% 92% 95 1/2

Texas. 21% 20% 21% 1/2

U. S. Pacific. 100% 98% 100% 1/2

U. S. Rubber. 58 55% 58 1/2

U. S. Steel. 113% 108% 113% 1/2

Utah Copper. 113% 108 111 1/2

Westinghouse. 50% 47% 49% 1/2

Willys-Over. 32% 31% 31% 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Alaska Gold. 8% 7% 8

Am T & T. 124% 123% 123% 1/2

Am Zinc. 34% 33 1/2 34 1/2

Arts Com. 12% 11% 12% 1/2

At G & W. I. 109% 102% 108 1/2

C. & A. Ariz. 79 76% 78% 1/2

David. Daily. 5% 5% 5% 1/2

East Butte. 13% 12% 13% 1/2

Isle Royale. 32% 30% 30% 1/2

Mass. Coms. 13 12% 13 1/2

Mass. Gas. 95% 92% 94 1/2

New Idria. 16% 16 16% 1/2

North Butte. 23 21% 21% 1/2

Pond. Creek. 24% 22% 24 1/2

Port. & Boston. 5% 5% 5% 1/2

Swift. 162 148 160 3

Un Fruit. 142 137% 140 1/2

Un Shoe. 54 52% 53 1/2

U. S. Smet. 59 57 58% 1/2

Utah Cons. 16 14% 16 1/2

*Decline. +Ex-dividend.

LONG ISLAND'S STOCK INCREASE

ALBANY, N. Y.—Pennsylvania and Long Island railroads applied to public service commission to increase stock of Long Island from \$12,000,000 to \$40,000,000 and issue not exceeding \$25,477,863 of the increase. Long Island also asks authority to issue \$2,202,100 5 per cent debenture bonds, to be delivered to the Pennsylvania in part payment of sums advanced.

Pennsylvania asks authority to acquire all new stock to be issued in settlement of remainder of sums advanced and to acquire all or any part of existing stock of Long Island it does not already own.

This application is in accordance with plan of settlement between minority stockholders of Long Island and Pennsylvania by which the former are to receive the 5 per cent debentures in exchange for their stock.

MOVEMENT IN GRAINS FREAM

CHICAGO, ILL.—Better weather conditions throughout the grain belts and higher prices for wheat, corn and oats influenced a slightly larger movement of grain from the farms and interior elevators during the past week. The Northwest again made larger contributions and the railroads were in a position to move the grain with more facility.

The higher prices of all grains, however, reaching sensational figures seem to indicate that stocks are low in farmers' hands. In most sections of the winter belt, wheat is said to be in need of moisture.

MCROY STORES SALES GAIN

The sales of the McCroy Stores Corporation in March amounted to \$375,465, an increase of \$117,044, and from Jan. 1 to March 31 sales aggregated \$1,374,480, a gain of \$346,322.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUE

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Feb. 1, 1916	100	100 1/2	3.80
Jan. 1, 1916	97 1/2	98%	5.00
Mar. 1, 1916	99 1/2
Mar. 1, 1916	99	100 1/2	4.95
Feb. 18, 1916	97 1/2	98%	5.95
July 1, 1916	99 1/2	99 1/2	5.10
Mar. 2, 1916	100%	101 1/2	5.70
Sept. 1, 1917	99%	100 1/2	4.85
Oct. 1, 1917	98 1/2	99 1/2	5.00
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July 1, 1918	99 1/2	99 1/2	4.65
Mar. 1, 1918	99	100 1/2	4.65
Feb. 1, 1919	99 1/2	100 1/2	4.65
Nov. 1, 1918	99 1/2	101	4.65
do 1/2
Lowell Gas Light Co. 6s	98 1/2	99 1/2	4.90
U. S. Wright 6s	98 1/2	99 1/2	4.90
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Oct. 15, 1920	94	94 1/2	6.75
Dec. 15, 1917	100	100 1/2	4.75
Oct. 15, 1918	98 1/2	99 1/2	6.75
Oct. 15, 1921	98 1/2	99 1/2	6.75
Dec. 1, 1917	99 1/2	100 1/2	4.55
Mar. 1, 1918	99	100 1/2	5.00
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Nov. 1, 1918	100 1/2	101	4.65
do 1/2
Lowell Gas Light Co. 6s	98 1/2	99 1/2	4.90
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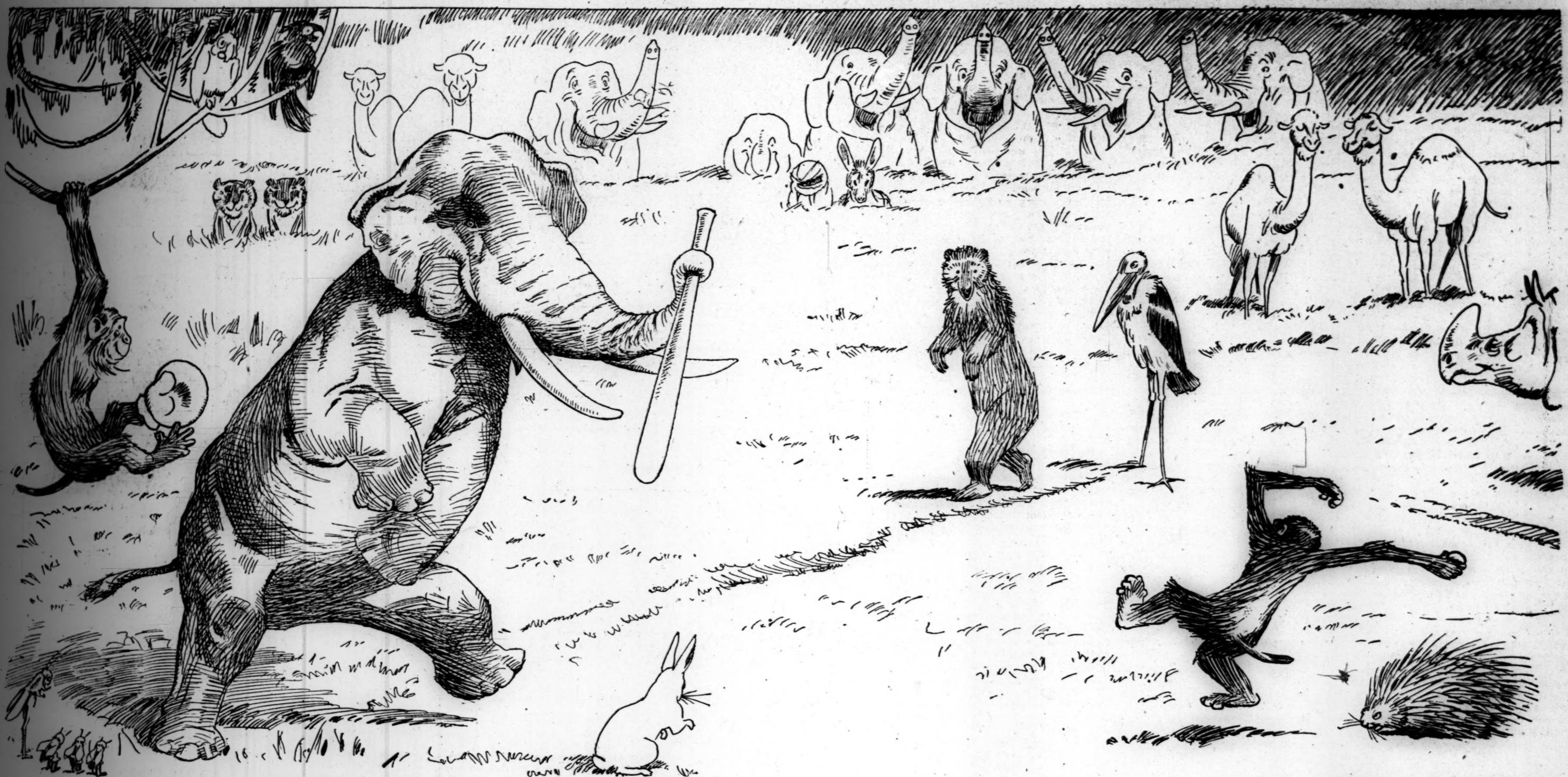
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LAUNDRY COMPANY

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Playing Jungle Baseball No One Ever Disputes the Decision of the Umpire



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Mr. Grasshop is an American grasshopper. To be more exact, he is a citizen of the United States of America, for, of course, there are North, South and Central Americans, Brazilian and Argentine Americans, Spanish-American, American Indians, Canadian Americans and American tourists.

Wherever a citizen of the United States of America goes, whether he

hall from Kansas, Nebraska, Massachusetts or Texas, baseball is sure to follow. Baseball is played in Hawaii and the Philippines Islands; the Japanese have taken kindly to the game. Grasshop met this by explaining the important part taken in the American game by the spectators, who gathered around the grounds and made what noise they could to encourage the players. This idea proved so popular that Grasshop had difficulty in getting players, for everyone wanted to be a spectator and make a noise. Finally,

appointment that only nine could play on a side and wanted to know if the rules could not be changed and the game enlarged to take in everybody. Grasshop met this by explaining the important part taken in the American game by the spectators, who gathered around the grounds and made what noise they could to encourage the players. This idea proved so popular that Grasshop had difficulty in getting players, for everyone wanted to be a spectator and make a noise. Finally,

the elephant agreed to captain one side and the rhinoceros the other, so the game began. Of course there were plenty of pitchers and catchers, because there were plenty of monkeys and every monkey is more or less clever at tossing and catching coconuts, and, of course, there were plenty of coconuts. Grasshop, however, was disturbed because one of the catchers insisted on swinging from a limb by his hands and wearing the catcher's mitt on his foot. Grasshop had never

seen anything like it in the league.

But as there was nothing in the rules against this manner of catching and, as the catcher was doing good work, Grasshop let it pass.

Rabbit ran bases for the elephant. This was not because the elephant was not spry as a base runner, but because once, when the elephant "slid" to second base, which was guarded by one of the tapirs, it was difficult to find the tapir after the elephant got up. For umpire our Mr. Grasshop

wisely selected a porcupine, knowing that the decisions of an umpire well armored with sharp quills were likely to command due respect. Score was kept by the black cockatoo. After the game was over, he announced the score, which he said was 35 to 76. When our Mr. Grasshop demanded to know which side had the 35 and which the 76, he replied that he hadn't noticed. This seemed unsatisfactory. Mr. Grasshop was perplexed and thought the game would have to be

played over. But porcupine made a

ruling that, when a score stood 35 to 76 and the score keeper hadn't noticed

which side had which score, the numbers should be added up, divided by two, and the extra score given to the

umpire.

This made the score 55 each and one

for the umpire, and our Mr. Grasshop

was glad that the game had been

played in the jungle where no one

ever disputes the decision of an umpire.

Mrs. Tree's Party

As little Constance and I rode in the automobile through the park, on our way to town, the snow on the roofs of the houses along the way seemed to be hanging by threads, ready to slip off at any moment. Flakes of snow of the oddest shapes came dancing down by millions from the sky, kissing the trees and the travelers, and piling up on each shrub until every branch and every twig bowed under the weight.

Constance jumped up, and, kneeling on the cushions, put her face close to the window, so that she would not lose a bit of the beautiful snowfall.

Thinking that it would entertain my little friend, I said, "Mrs. Tree is giving a party, Constance, and all the big and the little trees are dressed in their best white gowns."

Constance clapped her hands with joy at the thought. Encouraged at the response, I went on.

"See Grandpa Elm, with his striped trousers," for one side of the tree was stuck fast with snow, while the other was wet and dark. "Look, Constance, at his long beard, and his curly white hair."

"Isn't Grandma coming to the party?" cried Constance.

"Yes, indeed," I replied, "we shall see her in a minute. There is Grandma Maple, dressed in white satin! What beautiful icicle earrings she wears. How elegant Miss Oak looks, gowned in brown velvet trimmed with ermine. She acts a little haughty, doesn't she? Oh, Constance, see how pretty is little Barberry Bush in her white angora bonnet, with red beads around her neck. Miss Pine stretches out her white-gloved hands and greets Grandpa Elm."

"Did you ever see such clean white dresses?" cried Constance, brimming over with frolic.

"No, dear, I never did," I replied. "Even the mothers of the little weeds have dressed them in beautiful clothes. How glad I am that even the smallest weed is invited to the party. Mrs. Tree loves all alike. The weeds' white dresses make them look quite as pretty as the most costly shrub," I exclaimed. "Mrs. Beech, too, looks well. I think, with her new pearl necklace and her coat trimmed with elder-down. See, Constance, there is Miss Squirrel scampering to the party. Look at her, tripping across the white velvet carpet. Her mother has curled her tall ears into a white bow on her back. Her brother, Mr. John Squirrel, is the caterer for the day."

"What can he bring to eat?" laughed Constance.

"Walnuts freshly dug from his store-

Snow-Flakes

Whenever a snow-flake leaves the sky, it turns and turns to say "Good-by! Good-by, dear cloud, so cool and gray!"

Then lightly travels on its way.

And when a snow-flake finds a tree, "Good-day!" it says—"Good-day to thee!" Thou art so bare and lonely, dear. I'll rest and call my comrades here."

But when a snow-flake, brave and meek,

Lights on a rosy maiden's cheek. It starts—"How warm and soft the day!" 'Tis summer! and it melts away.

—Mary Mapes Dodge.

The Missouri Botanical Gardens

The Missouri Botanical Gardens, located at St. Louis, are said to be among the finest of their kind in the United States.

A Famous Museum of Trees

Not far from Boston, reached by driving over one of the fine city parkways, lies the Arnold Arboretum, which is a beautiful garden devoted to the growing of rare trees of all sorts. A gift of money from a certain James Arnold of New Bedford, Mass., made the garden a possibility, and the Arboretum is now a department of Harvard University.

"This university made an agreement with the City of Boston, whereby the city agreed to add certain parcels of land necessary for the proper development of the garden, to build and maintain the roads and paths, to protect it by its police, and to assume all taxes that might be laid on the property during the life of the contract, which was made for 1000 years. In return," wrote the Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Charles S. Sargent, in a recent number of the Youths Companion, "the university agreed that the Arboretum should be open to the public from sunrise to sunset for 1000 years."

"From its earliest days the Arboretum has been active in exploration. In gathering material and information, its officers and agents have traveled over much of the surface of the earth. North America was the first field for explorers from the Arboretum; then Japan, China and Eastern Siberia, for in Eastern Asia grow the greatest number of the exotic trees and shrubs that may be expected to prove

useful in the parks, gardens and forests of our northeastern states. The explorations in some of the least known parts of China, on the borders of Tibet, were especially successful for they gave to the gardens of America and Europe many beautiful trees and other plants.

"The Arboretum as now organized consists of a museum of living trees and shrubs and a laboratory of research. Under the terms of the will of James Arnold, the university must grow a specimen of every tree and shrub that will thrive in the climate of Massachusetts. That condition made necessary the explorations that the Arboretum had undertaken; for at the time the garden was established comparatively little was known about the trees even of the United States.

"Only a few plants had then reached the United States and Europe from Japan, Northern China and Siberia, and no botanist had penetrated the mountain wilderness of Western China, which we now know possesses a flora richer in the number and variety of its trees and its shrubs than any other region outside the tropics."

"In this museum there is the largest collection of trees and shrubs in the United States, and perhaps the largest collection in the world of the woody plants of the north temperate zone. By the Arboretum explorations and by the exchanges that are carried on with other public institutions and with lovers of plants in all parts of the world, the collections are constantly increasing."

When Henry came home again, he was chosen for a college professor. He was only twenty-two, and it began to look as if the Portland boy would be a success even if he did not study law. . . . Longfellow was soon called "The Poet of Every Land."

"The Poet of Every Land"

When Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, was a boy, he lived in Portland, Me. In those days Portland did much trading with the West Indies, and Henry and his boy friends liked to stay down at the wharves when the Portland vessels came in. It was sport to watch the burly Negroes unload the hogsheads of molasses, the barrels of sugar, and the spices. The boys used to wish they were sailors or captains, so that they could sail across the water and perhaps have great adventures.

Henry also thought it would suit him to be a soldier, and when he was 5 years old, and there was much talk about the great war which is called the War of 1812, he sent a letter to his father, who happened to be away at the time, that he had a toy gun already, and, if his father would please buy him a drum, he would start right off for the battlefield. Probably he was not as warlike as he fancied he was, for he wrote, the rich mahogany chairs, and the old-fashioned mirrors.

Henry was willing to do errands or any tasks that his mother wished him to do. He did not mind even driving the cow to pasture, for, as he walked along, he was usually making up rhymes. And, although he had very good lessons in school, he often scribbled little jingles in his copy book. When he was 13, he told his sister that he was going to send a poem to the Portland newspaper. He did not tell anyone but her, and he only signed "Henry" at the end of the poem, so, although the editor printed it, the other school children did not find out for a long time that it was his. Henry and his sister read the printed verses until they wore the newspaper to shreds, and felt they had a lovely secret.

After Henry graduated from college, his father wanted him to be a lawyer, like himself, but Henry was sure he wanted to be an author. He said: "Don't ask me to study law, father; I think I can write books. Anyway, if you will let me have my way, I will promise to be famous at something." So his parents let him travel through Europe, and when he sent long, happy letters home, telling about the different things he saw, they were so charming that all the neighbors wanted to borrow the letters, and Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow agreed that Henry would probably be famous with his pen.

Within the house is spacious, having a beautiful wide hall and a stately staircase. Just close your eyes half-way, and you will find nothing simpler than to imagine that you see Mrs. Washington and Nellie Custis, perhaps, sweeping down the stairs in their stiff and rustling silks, while the gentlemen of the party await them at the foot, bowing, tall and elegantly dressed.

A Visit to Historic Mount Vernon

One of the most interesting places to visit in all the United States is the old home of George Washington, at Mount Vernon, near Washington, D. C. It is a lovely trip for a spring day, when Washington's flower beds are gay with scarlet and red tulips and the trees along the river are fluffing out in tender green. There are two ways by which one may journey from the capital city to Mount Vernon, but by all means choose the river. Leaving behind the domes and spires of the city, with the Washington Monument towering over all, it is only a short sail over the brown waters of the Potomac to the point where one may see, high perched upon bluffs, a long, low, white mansion, which is famous the world over as the loved home of Washington.

The way leading up from the little river dock is steep and green, smelling sweet and fresh of the spring. All about the house stretch wide lawns, reaching down to the clumps of trees on the edge of the bluff. High and majestic in its lofty position stands the old-fashioned wooden mansion, with eight high and plain pillars holding up the roof of the broad veranda. It is 96 feet long, and its wide-open doors and many windows give it a delightfully hospitable air—just that impressiveness which the owners of these southern mansions loved to create about them. It was Lawrence Washington, George's half-brother, who owned the estate, and named it Mount Vernon, out of the respect which he felt for Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served in the British Navy. The middle part of the house was built by Lawrence Washington, who was living at Mount Vernon when George was a little boy; but it was George Washington himself who added the two wings of the house, after the estate became his property in the year 1752.

In 1859, a group of patriotic women, who called themselves the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, bought the house and 200 acres adjoining it. They restored the house to as nearly as possible the appearance it had in the great days, collecting as much of the old furniture as they could. Now the place will always be secured to the American people, who delight in making pilgrimages to this home of their great first President.

Perhaps, before you make your way back to the river steamer, there will be a few spare minutes to drop down upon the grass, on the lawn in front of the old mansion. The ground will feel warm under you, even if it is still early spring; there will be birds singing, a little breeze just cooling enough to prevent the day from being too hot. Very fair will be the prospect out over the river, very restful and lovely the famous mansion and its stately surroundings. You will be sorry when you hear a warning whistle from the steamboat below, and you are obliged to go back to the city.

Audubon Park, New Orleans

In Audubon Park, at New Orleans, the first sugar cane in Louisiana was grown. In this park there is now a sugar experimental station. The park covers 300 acres and lies along the river front.

THE HOME FORUM

Prayer and Atonement

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Christian world today bases its hope of salvation entirely upon the efficacy of prayer and the atonement. It is highly important, then, that we should understand the meaning of these terms whose interpretation is fraught with the healing of disease and sin, if correct, or with continuation of a sense of evil as dominant in our lives, if misunderstood. In the greatest chapter ever written on the subject, Mrs. Eddy says: "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." (Science and Health, p. 1.) On page 18 of the same volume, she says of the atonement: "Atonement is the exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life, and Love." It seems that very few people are in the habit of associating prayer with atonement yet there is between them a very close relationship, for prayer in its highest sense always acknowledges man's eternal oneness with the Father. Indeed true prayer,—such, for instance, as Jesus offered at the grave of Lazarus when he said, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearst me always"—rests securely upon a perfect understanding that God and man coexist in eternal harmony and unity.

Many good people think they have ceased to pray because they are not formulating petitions to a personal sense of Deity. But they should not deceive themselves, for if desire is prayer,—and it must be plain that we cannot cease having desires,—then we are always praying either for some good purpose, or as James the apostle says, asking amiss. The essential thing, it is obvious, is to watch our desires lest we pray for that which will bring us spiritual darkness and suffering. A great step in our lives will be taken for progress if we will only remember that our desires are the prayers that really count—either for or against us; why not, then, have desires that will truly enrich our lives with good?

At this point, however, we invariably

find ourselves face to face with a great lesson. It is plain that the carnal self does not even know how to distinguish pure desires. So the moment we take up in earnest the one supreme prayer to have only clean and wholesome desires or prayers, we find that we precipitate a struggle with a carnal self which always seems to prefer the evil to the good. Many have tried to wage this war against mortal beliefs or selfish habits, many have entered the lists to combat in their own name or by their own so-called will-power an enemy which they themselves have fostered, only to find themselves vanquished. Here often when it seems as if victory were impossible of attainment, we find our help at hand through Christian Science, for Christian Science by giving us a true understanding of prayer and the source of the deceptive strength of wrong desires, leads us to certain victory. Almost the first thing we learn is that the entire sum of false desires and futile prayers is based upon a belief that matter is real, and must be so considered in thought, while God is unknown and Spirit is incomprehensible. The carnal or mortal mind has therefore laid down the dictum that God cannot be considered as having any demonstrable power or influence over man who is declared to be entirely separate and independent of Spirit. But Christian Science exposes the fallacy of all these arguments. God, it says, is the source of all law, of all being and of all sustenance. True prayer, then, is the application of the eternal, omnipotent law of God. In such a prayer there neither can nor need be, blind belief or pleading, it is much more likely to be an expression of thanksgiving. As a result we realize our atonement with God, here and now, and receive the benefit of the divine activity, which is always perfect and which never sleeps nor slumbers.

It is easy to understand why this scientific prayer should destroy sin and heal disease, since neither sin nor disease can possibly be found in the divine Mind nor, logically, in its reflection, man, the law of God, good, acting as a law of exclusion to all error, as

Natural Color in Korea

"With the seas almost encircling her, rich in mountains, glens, arable fields and fertile terraces, Korea is ever robed not only in tints produced by the constant caresses of the sunlight falling upon the moisture-laden air of countless valleys, but also in

colors of spring and autumn that excel the storied shepherd's coat or a kingly robe. Their country is beautiful and the people know and feel its charm. One might almost call this the Land of Lilies, were it not that other families of flowers, violets, eglantine, roses white and red, lilacs, and rhododendrons are equally prolific, while in the orchards, peach and pear blossoms fill the land with glory and beauty," writes Dr. Griffis in his book about Korea. "Hills and valleys become a riot of color from the azaleas, that strike the gamut of tints from snowy white to deepest orange. One botanist, in a single afternoon's ramble over the hills around Seoul brought home a bouquet of forty-seven varieties of flowers; another near Cheonju, in one day, exceeded this number by a dozen."

"Not all the flowers are affluent of sweet odors, but enough of them carry aroma in their chalices to make the breezes sweeping from the mountain heights delicious. . . . In spring-time, especially, the winds often come perfume-laden. In the autumn odor yields to color and the harder flowers. Among these, the aster and goldenrod drap the hills in scarlet, gold, purple and varied tints. . . . The choice places of resort and famous scenery have been celebrated in the common language and in the poet's lore of a thousand years.

"As if the blendings and variegations of earth and sky, of the interplay of aerial moisture and sunshine did not sufficiently enrich Nature's palette, there are other tints varied and abundant, in the plumage of the birds and the fur of a rich fauna. The black and white of the snowy heron, the pink of the ibis, and the brilliant markings of the pheasant attract, while even the striping of the tigers and spotting of the leopards are noteworthy. . . . Those with a passion for color will find in the veinings and stains of the rocks, the tinting of the soil, the variety in gems, metals, and building stones, much to please the eye."

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A Holy Nation

Let Liberty run onward with the years, And circle with the seasons; let her break

The tyrant's harshness, the oppressor's spears;

Bring ripened recompenses that shall make

Supreme amends for sorrow's long arrears;

Drop holy benison on hearts that, aye;

Put clearer radiance into human eyes, And set the glad earth singing to the skies.

Clean natures coin pure statutes. Let us cleanse

The hearts that beat within us; let us now

Clear to the roots our falsehood and pretence,

Tread down our rank ambitions, overthrow

Our braggart moods of puffed self-consequence.

Plow up our hideous thistles which do grow

Faster than maize in May time, and strike dead

The base infections our low greeds have bred.

—Richard Realf.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Exclusive News

Sorrento, Italy

In the case of most of the famous resorts in Italy, that year by year, are visited by hundreds of people, brought to them by the renown of the beauty

which generations of travelers have rendered proverbial, there is just one time in all the year when the place is at its very best, when it is, as it were,

The Terrace Walk at Windsor Castle

This quaint account, with its wonderfully elaborate detail, was written by Daniel Defoe in 1725:

"This walk was really a magnificent work; for as it is raised on the side of a precipice, or steep declivity of the hill, so that hill was necessarily cut down very great depth to bring the foundation to a flat equal to the breadth, which was to be formed above. From the foundation it was raised by solid stonework, of a vast thickness, with cross walls of stone, for banding the front, and preventing any thrust from the weight of earth within. Then this work was all to be filled up again within, after all that was first taken out, was thrown down the front of the hill, to push out the precipices still farther, that it might be the same slope from the terrace, as it was before from the foot of the castle.

"This noble walk is covered with fine gravel, and has cavities, with drains, to carry off all the water; so that let it rain as it will, not a drop of it is seen to rest on the walk, but it is dry, hard, and fit to walk on immediately. The breadth of this walk is very spacious on the north side, on the east side it is narrower; but neither at Versailles, or at any of the royal palaces in France, or at Rome, or Naples, have I ever seen anything like it. The Grand Seignior's Terrace, in the outer court of the Seraglio, next the sea, is the nearest to it, that I have read of, and yet not equal to it, if I may believe the account of those who have seen it; for that, I acknowledge, I have not seen.

"At the northeast corner of this terrace, where it turns south, to run on the east side of the castle, there are steps, by which you go off upon the plain of the park, which is kept smooth as a carpet, and on the edge of which, the prospect of the terrace is doubled by a vista, south over the

park, and quite up to the great park, and towards the forest. Here also is a small seat, fit for one, or but two at the most, with a high back, and cover for the head, which turns so easily, the whole being fixed on a pin of iron, or brass, of strength sufficient, that the persons who sit in it, may turn it from the wind, and which way soever the wind blows, or how hard soever, yet they may sit in a perfect tranquility, and enjoy a complete calm. This is said also, to be Queen Elizabeth's own invention, who, though she delighted in being abroad in the air, yet hated to be ruffled with the wind. It is also an admirable contrivance for the person sitting in it, to shelter himself from the sun.

"This lofty terrace makes the castle quite another thing, and gives an

gress to the people within to the park, and to a most beautiful walk, which King Edward III nor his successors

for some hundreds of years, knew

nothing of, all their prospect being

from the windows of the castle."

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Mr. Gilder's Studio on Buzzards Bay

The little town of Marion on Buzzards Bay was a delightful environment for the studio which the Gilders

—Richard Watson and Helena de Kay

—erected there in an old house which

is spoken of in "The Bostonians" as

"shingled all over, gray and slightly

collapsing, which looked down from a

steep bank at the top of wooden steps."

"In front of the house stood two

mulberry trees," says Rosamond Gil-

der, "bearing testimony to the attempt,

made many years before, to introduce

the cultivation of silkworms into this

country. Beyond the mulberry trees,

and the road that ran in front of them,

a stretch of meadow land sloped down

to the water's edge, and behind the

house a clump of pine trees mingled

their fragrance with the smell of the sea."

"In this pine wood stood the secret

of Marion's charm, a square stone

building, once an oil refinery. . . .

It made an adequate and picturesque

workroom, where my mother painted

and my father read manuscripts and wrote.

In the evening their friends and

neighbors assembled here; and here

were held many happy, carefree

and unconventional gatherings so dear to my father's heart. In one

corner stood a large frame covered

with a thin netting, behind which, at

a moment's notice, it was my mother's

delight to pose living pictures. There

were charades and theatricals, sup-

posedly for the amusement of the

children, but in which the grown-ups

took a lively interest. My father was

a star performer."

"Congenial and appreciative visitors

were never lacking at these studio

festivities. . . . Jefferson lived at Buzzards Bay, as later, did the Cleve-

lands. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer

returned year after year, and General

Greely lived near. Here came to re-

joice in the hospitality of the studio

hearth, Augustus Saint-Gaudens and

Henry James, Professor Royce, Mr.

Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. L.

Clarke Davis, and their son Richard

Harding, and many others.

"Well!" exclaimed a friend to my

mother, as they stood together in the

door of the studio one summer after-

noon, "you seem to have every one

here, at one time or another. I should

not be surprised to see the Emperor of

China arrive!" At that moment the

Marion stage, far off its appointed

route, lumbered up the driveway to

the studio, and there descended from

its musty depths, not, indeed, the Em-

peror of China, but that distinguished

Oriental, Okakura Kakuzo, in full Jap-

anese regalia!

"Among those who most frequently

took advantage of the freedom and in-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Supreme Duty

CLOTHED with the authority which they have conferred upon him, inspired by the confidence which they have placed in him, and addressing them as one of their number, the First Citizen of the United States today appeals to his people to give promptly, freely, and unreservedly of their resources in wealth, strength, and loyalty to the cause which the Republic has made its own. He does not command as a ruler, or order as a dictator; he simply presents, as the head of the Government, a statement of the obligations which it has taken upon itself in response to an all but unanimous popular demand, and the duty of meeting and fulfilling these obligations which devolves upon every man, woman, and youth in the land.

The supreme test of the Nation, he tells them, has come. The time has arrived when, if democracy is to be preserved, "all must speak, act and serve together," and he points out the way in which unification of effort and mobilization of energy may be brought about. The Government is doing its part in rapidly putting the Army and Navy upon an effective war footing, but a fighting machine only, no matter how powerful, will not meet the emergency. The task of enlisting, training, and equipping the military forces of the country is a comparatively easy matter. The Army and Navy, not only of the United States, but of the Allied nations, must be fed and supplied with arms and munitions. Food must be supplied for the millions abroad whose soil is neglected for want of labor. The United States itself must be supplied with foodstuffs. Ships by the hundred must be built to help in carrying to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of the fields, mines, and factories of the United States with which not only to clothe and equip its own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support those of its people for whom the gallant fellows under arms cannot, for the time being, work; to help to clothe and equip the armies which are cooperating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufactories there provided with raw material; to supply them with coal, rails, rolling stock, "everything," says the President, "which the people of England, France, Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make."

Into the doing of all this no selfish, sordid element must enter. Service must be stripped, to the uttermost limit, of commercialism. The United States is engaging in this fight, the President makes it clear, not for gain, not for national advantage, not for national glory, but for what its people believe and wish to be the rights of mankind, and the future peace and security of the world. In this service practically everybody may have a part, is called upon to take a part. The thousands upon thousands who will, for sufficient reasons, be excused from service at the front will not, therefore, be excused from service in the rear. There is an immense task to be performed. Those who meet the demands of the hour in the labor of the fields, factories and mines, will have as large and as honorable a part in the great patriotic forces of the Nation as the men under fire.

Nobody who can turn a hand to needful employment is exempt from the responsibility of doing his bit and his best. The President calls upon men of all ages, and upon the able-bodied boys of the Nation, to turn, in hosts, to the farms and make certain that no care and no labor shall be lacking in the all-important matter of tillage. He calls upon the farmers to allow no foot of fertile soil to go uncultivated; he calls upon the planters of the South to forego the tempting profits of cotton, that they may add to the supply of breadstuffs; he promises that the Federal and the State governments will do everything possible toward assisting the farmers and gardeners with an adequate supply of seeds, with an adequate supply of laborers, and with means of gathering and shipping their ripened and harvested crops.

And here he strikes one of the highest notes ever sounded in the economic history of the United States, in virtually pledging that the course of trade shall be unhampered, and that there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the Nation's food supply by those who handle it on the way to the consumer. Heretofore the corrective force of statutory law has been held up before those who, taking advantage of just such times as are now at hand, have not hesitated to prey upon the people. But now what have we? "This," says the President, "let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested." "I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station."

The President calls upon editors, publishers and ministers of the Gospel, in common with all others, to recognize the fact that the Nation is confronted by a supreme test. There is need, he points out, for proving that democracy is efficient. There is necessity for the overcoming of wastefulness and extravagance in the private and domestic life of the people.

There is only one way in which the supreme test of the Republic can be met, and that is in the performance by its citizens of their supreme duty, which calls for three things paramountly: obedience, unselfishness, and sacrifice, and not, all may feel certain, in vain.

M. Tardieu's Proposal

The proposal elaborated by M. Tardieu, a member of the French parliamentary mission which visited Italy, some time ago, for a still greater unification of the

Entente effort, is particularly deserving of consideration. If there is one lesson which the war is teaching all nations, it is the value of the fullest cooperation; and although every day this lesson is being applied in a more extended field, there is still much room for expansion. Briefly, M. Tardieu's proposal is that there should be established, in one of the Entente capitals, common and permanent offices where there should be collected and kept constantly to the fore the military, political, and economic points of view that require the attention of the Allied governments.

The urgent need for such clearing houses of information has recently been making itself felt, to an increasing extent, in many directions. One of Mr. Lloyd George's first acts, on taking office as Premier, last December, was the organization of a kind of interdepartmental clearing house of this nature in London, and the enormous possibilities for usefulness of the new office were quickly apparent to everybody. Then again, France has suffered seriously from overlapping in many departments, and much time and energy have been wasted in straightening out the difficulties thus brought about. The same is true of practically every other belligerent country, and it requires only the most cursory study of the movements of the Allies for one to see that, in spite of the marvelous work that has already been done in the way of securing unity of purpose and action, a great deal still remains to be accomplished. In the military realm, as M. Tardieu very justly points out, it is of the utmost importance to know, at any given moment, what reserves of men and what quantities of material are available for each of the Allied countries; whilst in the political realm it is equally important that some office should be instituted, which would make it its business "to prepare, coordinate and record data relating to decisions and manifestations, indicative of a common purpose for which rapidity of realization is a notable adjunct of immediate success."

Quite apart from present necessities, however, there is, of course, a deeper value in such movements. Whether it is in labor, in politics, in military service, in education, in agriculture, or in any other form of activity, the value of cooperation is daily being proved as it has never been proved before. Such a proposal as that outlined by M. Tardieu is not exclusively a war measure; indeed, its possibilities in time of peace would far exceed anything that it might accomplish in time of war.

Colonel Roosevelt's Offer

THE UNITED STATES has, at this time, need of all of its resources, using the term in its most comprehensive sense. Nothing should be allowed to go to waste. Especially useful are the resources in men of character, qualified by intelligence, experience, and energy for leadership. Some one has recently said that President Wilson could hardly do a wiser thing than to summon to his aid in this crisis men of distinction in all parties, headed by the two former presidents. At any rate all lines of partisanship should be wiped out, temporarily, at least; all personal prejudices should be obliterated; it is only the Nation and the cause in which it is enlisted that must be considered now. Should the President issue such a summons, the response would, without doubt, be prompt and hearty.

Some who, politically speaking, have been as far from the President as the North Pole is from the South, have not waited for an invitation, but, impelled by patriotic fervor, have anticipated it. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is one of these. He offers to raise and to lead a division of volunteers for oversea service. No person informed with regard to his popularity and influence will question his ability to raise as well as to command such a force. If given the authorization and the commission necessary, volunteers would come streaming toward his headquarters from every point of the compass. His division could not hold them all.

Why should he not be so authorized and commissioned? Who could be better entitled to head the first expedition to France, or, perhaps, to Belgium or Germany, than one who has held the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States? Whose example, in person and following, would do more toward arousing popular enthusiasm and stimulating enlistment?

There is reason to believe that the President looks with favor upon a measure which, if enacted by Congress, will grant Colonel Roosevelt the privilege he seeks and insure to the Nation the service it needs. Not alone in raising and leading a division, but in arousing a sentiment throughout the whole country that would make for the raising of many other divisions, would Colonel Roosevelt's active participation in the war be valuable.

How Mr. Bryan Can Serve

For years prior to his acceptance of a place in President Wilson's Cabinet, William Jennings Bryan had been an earnest advocate of international peace. Upon becoming Secretary of State, he devoted himself very largely to the negotiation of peace treaties between the United States and other nations. Finding that circumstances, occasioned by the outbreak of war, in the late summer of 1914, were forcing a reversal of his policies, as Secretary of State, and after striving for eleven months in opposition to the trend of events, he decided to relieve the President of embarrassment by resigning. Notwithstanding this disagreement, he gave Mr. Wilson his unqualified support in the preconvention and preelection campaigns of 1916. By Mr. Bryan's work in the West and Northwest, in defense and support of the Administration, was Mr. Wilson's reelection greatly aided.

Following the reelection of the President, following Mr. Wilson's second inauguration, and up to the moment when Senator Stone, La Follette, and others resorted to filibustering in order to defeat the merchant ship-arming bill, Mr. Bryan stood firmly in opposition to every move on the part of the White House, and on the part of Congress, that was likely or calculated to involve the United States in hostilities. He would not, however, be a party

to the tactics of the filibusters. On the contrary, finding what they were bent on doing, he left Washington.

Between the final adjournment of the old Congress and the assembling of the new, Mr. Bryan preserved silence. In common with thousands of other observant and reasonable pacifists, probably, he saw that it would be impossible for the United States longer to endure passively the insults and aggressions of the Prussian autocracy, and that it would be equally impossible for the President to resist the overwhelming popular demand for action consistent with national self-respect on the part of the Government. At all events, he let events shape themselves and take their course. When a state of war with Germany was declared existent by Congress, he was one of the first in the country to offer his services to the President, declaring his willingness to enlist in the ranks, or to accept any other assignment for which he was fitted.

He has not attempted to explain or to apologize for his former attitude. It was not necessary, for, no matter how it may have been regarded, it must have appeared, to those who had watched his whole course, entirely consistent. "Now," he said at Columbus on last Thursday night, "the discussion is ended, and the people of the entire country will stand undivided behind the President. In no other country should the people be so willing to make extreme sacrifices as in the United States."

A leaf is turned, and the book awaits new entries. Few men in the United States can do more than Mr. Bryan toward making them worthy of the democracy which he has so often and so eloquently extolled, for few men in the country possess, in greater degree than he, the power of reaching and holding the attention of the people who, before the Republic can do its full part in upholding the President, must be convinced of the necessity of making the sacrifices to which he refers.

The value of the service which Mr. Bryan can render humanity as a recruiting officer for civilization is enormous.

Squifers

MANY people may never have thought of it, but there is, after all, very little of what might be called fashion in regard to musical instruments. There are, of course, such things as "waves of enthusiasm," almost always local, not to say parochial, for playing one particular instrument, but the choice is limited. The fiddle and the piano remain in tranquil and undisturbed possession as the solo instruments. Occasionally a great 'cellist will arise, and play himself into the hearts of the world, but there the list ends abruptly. If the flute or the clarinet or the oboe venture on a lone effort, it is only when they emerge, for a brief moment, from the crowd to carry on the theme for a bar or two alone, and then sink back contentedly to swell the concord all around them.

There is, however, one solo instrument, which never finds a place on any orchestral platform, which is regarded by your professed musician with fine contempt, or at best with amused toleration, notwithstanding it has probably more exponents, and an immeasurably vaster audience, than all the other instruments put together, and that is the squiffer. It is just here, of course, that the question arises, What is a squiffer? It is not the first time that the question has been asked, nor will it, in all probability, be the last, and so let it be frankly answered. A squiffer is a concertina, and it is very popular just now "at the front." One is likely to hear its strains, especially after nightfall, "somewhere" in many lands—somewhere in France, somewhere along the banks of the Tigris, somewhere beyond Gaza, over against Hebron, and even "under the walls of Jerusalem," and the tune may be "Onward, Christian Soldiers," or it may be "Tipperary," or it may be almost anything else, for the man who plays the squiffer is nothing if not eclectic in his tastes.

Now there is one way in which the soloist on a squiffer differs from the soloist on any other instrument. He neither expects nor receives any personal credit for his performance. The man who owns and plays a squiffer, whether he be attached to a bank holiday or any other holiday excursion in times of peace; or, in time of war, be found in the recreation tent at home, or in the ruined barn behind the firing line somewhere in France, simply regards himself as a means by which a necessary work is being carried through. One of the chief reasons for this is, of course, that he is, after all, mainly an accompanist. He may set out to play a solo with much show of innocence, but he knows his audience, and he knows that first one and then another will take up the strain, and that they will quickly be making their own music and forgetting him in a glory of sound.

And so it comes about that the squiffer is a curiously joyous instrument. Even to those who have never had any part or lot in its efforts, when they hear it in these times of war, in war surroundings, it brings many kindly recollections of the times of peace. They remember, maybe, how they have heard its organ-like strains, floating towards them over dewy fields of a summer evening, to the trot of horses' hoofs and the clatter of wheels as a party of holiday makers, homeward bound, passed over the highroad in the valley below. Or, perhaps, it always brings the memory of one special occasion. They are standing on the platform of a wayside station on another summer evening. The sun has some time ago sunk behind the hogback of the gray hill away to the west, and the stars are beginning to shine out bravely from a clear sky, and the only sounds are the gurgle of a little brook close by and the purr of the nightjar, every now and again, in a neighboring tree. Suddenly, from away down the line, comes the faintly borne sound of a lowered signal, then a like sound, much louder, close at hand as the home signal drops; then comes the porter with a lantern, and then the stationmaster, and then, round the bend, comes the light of the train. It is an excursion on its way back from the sea to the great inland town away beyond the hills. There is much rattle and clatter as the train comes nearer, but high above the noise there bursts suddenly upon the ear the sound of a squiffer, tremblingly and eagerly giving out the theme of "Annie Laurie." It gets as far as "Maxwellton's braes" alone, but all within earshot come in on the next words, and so

the song spreads along the train from carriage to carriage, and tenors and basses and "seconds" all hastily adjust themselves and address themselves to their new work. Every one is "up and away" by the time the last two lines of the first verse are reached, and the rush of the wheels has sunk to an accompaniment. So the train comes and goes, rolling through the little station, a strange medley of light and sound; of protruding heads and waving handkerchiefs; of a song sung through and ended, and of the brave little squiffer taking up another theme as the train winds round the hillside and is lost to view. Then, at the wayside station, one hears the brook again and, after a while, the nightjar.

Notes and Comments

THE war museum of the Avenue Malakoff, in Paris, is to have counterparts in London, as well as in Berlin. The Berlin scheme is a gigantic one, aiming at nothing less than a collection of everything printed in connection with the war. The London project, which is that of Sir Alfred Mond, has only just been sanctioned by the Cabinet. It seems that one of its most interesting features will be a collection of the proclamations issued in various parts of the Empire during the war, among which will be the Bagdad proclamation, and such contrasts as the stately proclamation of the City of London and that issued in "pidgin" English to the natives of New Guinea.

BUT France is undoubtedly ahead of both Germany and England in this matter of a war museum, and that she is so is entirely due to the private initiative of a French gentleman and his wife. What they have achieved since August, 1914, in the collecting line, from the Paris mobilization order to the latest Ally tin soldier, is perfectly remarkable. Perhaps, now that the war museum project has received Government sanction both in London and in Berlin, private individuals may be found to have had the initiative and success of M. and Mme. Henri Leblanc.

PERSONS who have been frightened into favoring liquor licenses because of the money paid to the city will find an incontrovertible economic answer in this: Testifying at a hearing where 500 people protested against the granting of a first-class license in the Dorchester section of Boston, the superintendent of police said: "If this license is granted it will necessitate three additional policemen in this section." The city gets \$1200 from such a license. The annual salary of each policeman is \$1400, making a total of \$4200, or a direct loss to the city of \$3000 a year on one saloon. There are nearly 1000 saloons in Boston.

THE testimony of Mr. Roderick Ross, chief constable of Edinburgh, before the Cinema Commission in London, was certainly a change from the usual run of such evidence. Mr. Ross declared that, although he knew it was alleged that in some cases the exhibition of certain kinds of films had led boys to the imitation of the wrongdoings depicted, no such case had ever come to his knowledge, or to the knowledge of his detective officers. He was not defending the exhibition of such films, but simply recording a fact. Over against Mr. Ross' testimony there is much evidence the other way. It is, of course, a matter particularly difficult of direct proof, but those who have given any thought to such matters will not stand in need of direct proof. The old adage about touching pitch is sufficient.

MARRIAGE license clerks, in several of the cities of the United States are making it as uncomfortable as possible for men of military age seeking, manifestly, to evade conscription by taking unto themselves wives. In some places, recruiting officers, standing by, assist the license clerks in making the experience unpleasant for men who would hide behind women's skirts when the country calls them. Some Chicago ministers are refusing to perform marriage ceremonies for the "slackers." It is possible that, in this connection, injustice may sometimes be done. To escape it, men who are not seeking to shirk their citizen obligations should, for the present, postpone marriage.

IF EARLY victory in the war with Germany depends so largely on the supply of food, as no doubt is the fact, it might be a good thing to establish some of the large training camps of the United States in the agricultural districts. Part of the soldiers' duties, then, could be the planting and harvesting of the crops. The extreme shortage of farm labor, which has been so largely responsible for the soaring prices of foodstuffs, would be greatly relieved by this sort of military service, and the work would be an excellent experience for the young men themselves.

PRESIDENT FRANK A. VANDERLIP of the National City Bank, New York, a Western man himself, has fallen into the New York habit of regarding the money that accumulates in that city as New York money. Speaking of the Government's proposed \$5,000,000,000 bond issue he says, in a tone calculated to remind the country of a celebrated warning by the Federal Reserve Board, afterward much "explained" and revised. "It will take some time to raise such an amount, and there should be no attempt to float a \$5,000,000,000 loan at this time. Seventy per cent of previous loans to the Allies has been contributed by New York. That would indicate that a very large portion of the \$5,000,000,000 must be raised in New York." It might be interesting to all of the United States lying outside of New York City, or Manhattan Island, or the Wall Street district, if Mr. Vanderlip would explain where New York gets the money it lends.

POTATOES are selling in Aroostook County, Maine, at \$8 a barrel, an advance of \$2 a barrel within a week. There is something pathetic in the sentence appended to this telegraphed announcement, saying: "Less than 500,000 bushels are left in the county." In other words, if there were more than 500,000 bushels left in the county, the potato barons would profit more by the latest rise.